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WASHINGTON.

The Naturalization Treaty with Great Britain Ratified.

Other Important Treaties Considered by the Senate.

Sixty New Nominations Sent In by the President.

The New-York Revenue Appointments Favorably Reported by the Committee.

The Office-Seekers Discouraged but Still Pertinacious.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 15.

The crowds issuing from the vestibules of a church at the conclusion of religious services, or from a place of public meeting after the adjournment has been declared, give a good idea of the scene daily presented at the Capitol about noon, when, after the Chaplain's prayer, the throng of office-seekers and lobbyists files through the half-dozen doorways of the Senate chamber out into the corridors and passages, there to watch and speculate until the doors are again thrown open and the Executive Session is at an end. They come there early in the morning, long before the body is called to order, and wait persistently until no hope is left and further delay can accomplish no good. Every Senator has his own following, or rather the reverse is the fact. Every gang has its Senator, who is compelled to listen at all hours of the day, and almost of the night, to the prayers, entreaties and hopes of twice a score of candidates for office. As a general thing the nomination of a man for a position has the effect of sending all the other candidates to their homes; but this is not always the rule. Wherever there is a prospect that the nominee can be defeated in Committee, his rivals fasten on him with grim tenacity, and exhaust the vocabulary of abusive epithets in the hope of killing him, to use the technical political slang of the hour.

The presence of so large a number of strangers in Washington, and of so numerous a host around the Senate every day, must be accounted for by some such reasoning as this—for nearly all the best places have been given away, and the prizes which remain to be distributed are too few and too unremunerative to render a sojourn or a visit here at all profitable, especially when the individual chances of obtaining even the least important are so slight. There was, however, a perceptible diminution in the number of people at the Capitol to-day. The two hundred and ten nominations which were made yesterday lessened the little army in town by about a regiment; but, notwithstanding the diminution, the unpracticed eye would not be very apt to notice that the crowd was dwindling down to comprehensible figures.

There were no interesting episodes to chronicle to-day. There was the same anxiety as yesterday, relative to appointments, and shrewd were the guesses and many the inquiries which were made on all sides. The President's Message was not received until after 2:30 o'clock. The weary waiting until that hour ruffled many tempers, and when, after some further waiting, its story was told, the joy of the few successfuls was entirely lost in the disappointment of the great majority. The scenes around the Senate Chamber door were similar to those of the preceding days; cards to Senators, whispered consultations in niches and window recesses, rushing hither and thither in quest of information, tramping of hundreds of feet across the tesselated pavement, and the general inquiry everywhere, "Well, what do you hear?" and the almost invariable mechanical response, "Nothing of any consequence." Such was the picture.

THE DARIEN CANAL TREATY.

The Senate was all this time in Executive Session. At an early hour it leaked out that the grave gentlemen inside were considering some treaty. Few knew or cared what commercial or political stipulation it was except a few journalists and a score of interested parties. The Darien Ship Canal Treaty, which was debated on Monday, was again taken up to-day. All the speeches made are understood to have been against its ratification. Among those who spoke were Messrs. FESSENDEN, WILSON, WARNER and others, and it is reported that in all the arguments against it, the same grounds were urged, viz.: That while, by the terms of the treaty, the United States was bound to construct the canal, no privileges beyond the mere right of way were accorded in return. Finally the whole subject was postponed until next session.

NATURALIZATION.

A Naturalization Treaty with Great Britain, similar to the other ones negotiated on the same subject with other European Powers, was ratified, and the San Juan Treaty was taken up, but not debated. Mr. HOWARD has prepared a long speech on the subject, which he will probably deliver to-morrow.

THE NEW NOMINATIONS.

The list of nominations to-day was comparatively brief, there being but sixty-one of all kinds. None were of any special importance, beyond the renomination of CHARLES C. CROWE, of Alabama, for Governor of New-Mexico, on whose case the Territorial Committee have once reported adversely, but no action being had by the Senate, the case expired with the session. The nomination of Hon. WM. A. DARLING as Collector of the Ninth District, was also returned to the Senate. The nomination of CHAS. A. DANA, editor of the New-York *Sun*, as Appraiser of Merchandise in place of THOMAS MCELRATH, removed, excited considerable surprise. People are wondering if Mr. DANA will now have any higher idea of General GRANT'S appointments than he has heretofore expressed. He couldn't have a Cabinet position, nor be Collector of the Port, but he will probably be content.

NEW-YORK REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The New-York Revenue appointments, which were sent in yesterday, were reported back favorably by the Sub-Committee of the Finance Committee to-day, and subsequently unanimously reported to the Senate. They will be confirmed to-morrow or next day. The agents of the whisky ring are still trotting around, spending their money and efforts in vain opposition to BAILEY and the rest. They wont be able to muster a Corporal's guard in their behalf, and the individual who furnishes the money for these operations will go home thoroughly plucked.

THE FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

There is much grumbling among Senators, Representatives and disappointed applicants at the Consular and diplomatic list sent in yesterday, but what could be expected where there were but 200 positions at the outside, and ten thousand or more formal applications. Senators and Representatives recommended many of their best constituents, and received very few or no appointments in many cases, yet the list as a whole, is an excellent one. There are very few black sheep among them, though some very funny incidents have been developed at the result of making up the list. WM. COLEMAN, Attorney-General, North Carolina, who was an applicant for a Mission, turns up with the Consulate at Stettin, Prussia, worth $1,000 per annum. He telegraphs back his indignation at ten cents a word. Some of the Missouri delegation, including Senator SCHURZ, who are great friends of General OSTERHAUS, and desire him retained at Lyons, indorsed the papers of Mr. LINDERMAN, a German editor of St. Louis for a salaried Consulate. To their surprise and chagrin he comes in nominated Consul at Lyons *vice* OSTERHAUS recalled. Now they must fix up something else for OSTERHAUS; but woe to the unlucky chap who gets a Consulate without the indorsement of a Senator. There is such a strife for these places that such a thing can never be tolerated by the gentlemen of the Senate, and any nomination of that kind will be certain to be hung up until the Senator's influence is made paramount in the eyes of the applicant. The New-Hampshire delegation in a body called on Secretary FISH this morning, and with considerable pent-up indignation proceeded to protest against the removal of Mr. HALE as Minister to Spain. They were somewhat nonplussed when Mr. FISH informed them that Gov. HALE'S resignation had been received. The diplomatic appointments will all be carefully scrutinized by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and there will be considerable opposition to some of them, with a probability of an unfavorable report or at least non-action. At the meeting of the Committee this morning, Senator CAMERON vigorously opposed Mr. CURTIN for the Russian Mission, and will use every effort to procure an unfavorable report on his nomination. There is some opposition also to Mr. PILE, of Missouri, in Committee, and his confirmatian is by no means assured. The list of Consuls will also be carefully examined. It is understood that the Committee on Commerce will refuse to report favorably upon the case of any nominee who is not recommended by the Senators from the State from which he hails.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 14.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Charles C. Crowe, of Alabama, Governor of New-Mexico.

United States Marshals.

George E. Wentworth, for the Northern District of Florida.

George J. Lammon, for Nevada.

William A. Britton, for the Western District of Arkansas.

Augustus Armstrong, for Minnesota.

Samuel F. Carroll, for North Carolina.

Appraisers.

Charles A. Dana, Appraiser of Merchandise for the Port of New-York.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.

James Ashworth, Fifth District of Pennsylvania.

O. P. Johnson, Second District of Kentucky.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.

Charles W. Slack, Second District of Massachusetts.

William A. Darling, Ninth District of New-York.

John R. Reno, Second District of Kentucky.

Receivers of Public Moneys.

Stephen Moore, Mobile, Ala.
William A. Davies, Stockton, Cal.
G. L. Godfrey, Des Moines, Iowa.
William A. Dingley, Montgomery, Ala.
Charles M. Patterson, Marysville, Cal.
James C. Braden, Greenleaf, Minn.

Registers of Land Offices.

R. F. Campbell, Vermillion, Dakota.
B. F. Anderson, Montgomery, Ala.
C. T. Stearns, Mobile, Ala.

Pension Agents.

B. M. Prentiss, Quincy, Ill.
Thaddeus Foote, Jr., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Postmasters.

James Ferrier, at Jeffersonville, Ind.; D. W. Boyles, New-Albany, Ind.; John J. Hazelrig, Greensburg, Ind.; Mrs. Wm. W. Nichols, Leavenworth, Kansas; J. F. Moak, Watertown, N. Y.; Joseph Hall, Oconto, Wis.; John D. Lewis, Pulaski, Tenn.; John Wilcox, Eddyville, Iowa; William A. Whitely, Adrian, Mich.; Charles R. Johnson, Griffin, Ga.; Thomas B. Rickey, Salem, Oregon; Perry Hawes, Sedalia, Mo.; Michael Peggott, Quincy, Ill.; John F. Wilson, Lynchburg, Va.; J. M. Billings, Santa Clara, Cal.; J. J. Smith, Oroville, Cal.; Mary J. Falls, Vallego, Cal.; Anthony Sanspeur, Lebanon, Ill.; Edward H. Sears, Staunton, Va.; Thomas P. Jackson, Farmville, Va.; D. A. Sackett, Petaluma, Cal.; Jacob Stoagh, Bellefontaine, Ohio; Henry P. Davis, Mansfield, Ohio; Mrs. Sarah, L. Peizer, Doylestown, Penn.; Caroline A. Arndt, Easton, Penn.; B Blair, Huntington, Penn.; Jas. Semler, Williamsburg, N. Y.; Forrest J. Weeks, Skaneateles, N. Y.; Chas. Welling, Jamaica, N. Y.; M. F. Rowe, Yonkers, N. Y.; Jas. A. Tomlinson, Fort Scott, Kansas; Lorenzo J. Worden, Lawrence, Kansas; Abner States, Jacksonville, Ill.; Anson Patterson, Joliet, Ill.; W. E. McMechin, Salem, Ill.; Wm. H. Humphrey, Lewiston, Ill.; Samuel P. Barbee, Danville, Ky.; N. D. Sperry, New-Haven, Conn.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Collectors of Internal Revenue.

David H. Peabody, Fifth District of Tennessee.
Foster Hooper, First District of Massachusetts.
Andrew H. Young, First District of New Hampshire.
Thomas Harlan, Wyoming Territory.
Enoch Emory, Fifth District of Illinois.
Samuel L. Watson, Montana.
Elbridge G. Gale, Sixth District of Michigan.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.

Samuel A. Haley, First District of New Hampshire.
Chas. B. H. Fessenden, First District of Massachusetts.
Thomas J. Majors, Nebraska.
Edward Baker, Eighth District of Illinois.

Miscellaneous.

James K. Kennedy, to be Associate Justice of Washington Territory.
Wm. G. Whipple, to be Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas.
Peter R. Carll, Marshal for Connecticut.
S. P. Evans, Marshal for the Eastern District of Tennessee.
Orange Jackson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for Washington Territory.
C. Gordon Adams, Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi.
Edward Russell, Postmaster at Davenport, Iowa.
Cyrus Northrup, Collector of Customs at New-Haven.
Wm. M. Evans, Surveyor of Customs at Parkersburg, West Virginia.
Colonel Edward D. Townsend, Adjutant-General of the army, with the rank of Brigadier-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel.
Major Robert Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.
Captain James P. Martin, of the Seventh Infantry, Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major.

RECONSTRUCTION.

It is not probable that the President will take any action in regard to Virginia, Mississippi and Texas until the business of acting on the nominations by the Senate shall have been completed, and it is uncertain whether he will issue a proclamation with regard to voting on the Constitution in those States or an address to the Military Commanders through the War Department.

THE SEIZURE OF CUBANS.

Commander F. S. FILLEBROWN, commanding the United States steamer *Narragansett*, reports under date of the 7th inst., from Havana, particulars of two passengers (Cubans) having been taken out of the American schooner *Lizzie Major*, ten leagues from the coast of Cuba, by the Spanish frigate *Fernando Catalico* and imprisoned. The two persons were named Don SANTIAGO A. ANNIBLE and Don RAMON S. RIVAS. It seems that they took passage on the *Lizzie Major* at Havana for New-Orleans. The schooner touched at Remedios, took in a cargo and sailed on the 26th of March for her destination. She was boarded the same day by the Spanish frigate as above stated. The prisoners were carried back to Remedios and incarcerated. One of them is a lad about ten years of age. They were visited in prison by Mr. STONE, the United States Consular Agent at that port, who made a demand upon the Commandant of the Province for their release. This the Commandant did not feel authorized to do without orders from superior authority. The case having been made known to Mr. HALL, the United States Vice Consul-General in Cuba, he has ordered a thorough investigation to be made. The ground of the arrest is said to be that the names of the passengers were not on the manifest of the schooner.

REGISTRATION IN TEXAS.

The President has directed the Secretary of War to order Major-General REYNOLDS to proceed with the registration in Texas preparatory to an early election. It is expected similar orders will be issued to commanding officers in Virginia and Mississippi.

The President will avail himself of the opinions of the Commanding-Generals before issuing the proclamation authorized by the act of Congress, with reference to voting on the Constitutions of the respective States.

Many Senators are of the opinion that the extra session will close this week.

DISMISSALS OF TREASURY CLERKS.

There is now being prepared in the Third Auditor's Office of the Treasury Department a list of 132 clerks whose services will be dispensed with. This list includes all Democrats, members of the Johnson Departmental Club and Conservative Army and Navy Union. The notices of dismissal will be sent out in the course of a day or two. A large number of female clerks will be discharged from the Treasury Department to-morrow.

VISITORS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The rush at the Executive Mansion continues. A large number of Senators and Representatives called on the President this morning.

EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

After prayer and the reading of the journal of yesterday, the Senate immediately went into Executive Session. The Senate, after Executive Session, without doing other business, adjourned.

IMPORTED IRON.

The Treasury Department adheres to the classification of certain iron from Gothenburg, of an octagonal shape, under act of 1864, not otherwise provided for, and decides that it is dutiable at one cent and a quarter per pound.

LARCENY OF BONDS.

In the Criminal Court to-day, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against LEONARD HUYCH, charged with the larceny of $13,000 of Government bonds, a special deposit by Colonel D. R. MCNAIR with MURRAY & Co. It will be recollected that HUYCH was President of the Merchants' National Bank, which exploded here two or three years ago'

INTEREST COUPONS.

The following was issued to-day:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the interest coupons payable on the first day of July next, will be paid on presentation at the proper offices upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

The following is the order assigning Major-General STEWART VAN VLEIT to the Military Division of the Atlantic. General VAN VLEIT was for many years purchasing Quartermaster in New-York City:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 9, 1869.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 83.—Brevet Major-General S. VAN VLEIT, Deputy Quartermaster-General, on completing the closing up of the Depot of Baltimore, will take charge of the Depots of Philadelphia and Schuylkill Arsenal, and report to Major-General G. G. MEADE, as Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Atlantic.

By command of General SHERMAN.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Rear-Admiral THOMAS T. CRAVEN has been ordered to the command of the Mare Island Navy Yard. Lieutenant-Commander GEO. H. HAYWOOD has been ordered to the Naval Academy. Chief Engineer EDWARD FITHIAN has been ordered to the *Franklin*. Captain THOMAS G. SALTER has been detached from the *Saratoga* and placed on waiting orders. Paymaster GULICK has been detached from the Naval Academy, and Paymaster C. C. JACKSON has been ordered to that station. Paymaster G. D. F. BARTON has resigned.

The monitor *Saugus* is fitting out at the Washington Navy-yard, and in about twelve days will be towed to the Cuban coast.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

His Obituary from a French Stand-Point.

From Paris, March 28.

The former President of the United States, ANDREW JOHNSON, succumbed, on March 25, to the effects of an attack of paralysis. This event, which would have made, some months ago, a universal impression, will now be hardly noticed in America, while in Europe it will pass by almost unperceived. JOHNSON was living in retirement in his house at Greenville, in the State of Tennessee. Scarcely a month after his relinquishment of power he was accounted of no greater moment in the politics of the land than his humblest fellow-citizen.

In 1865 the American people had elected him to the Vice-Presidency only, that is to say, to a sinecure. A cruel chance—the assassination of LINCOLN—threw into his hands the Presidential powers. From that day he fought one of the most desperate combats recorded in the constitutional history of any nation. While the struggle endured, he showed himself the man nature made him; her handiwork he had neither time nor care to refashion. He was violent, intemperate in speech, prodigal of insults, and audacious as well as subtle, as was proven when, toward the close of the year 1867, he strove to rid himself of a Secretary of War whom he disliked. Dwelling amid a people whose familiarity is almost brutal, he found means to appear vulgar.

It has been said that yielding to a weakness too common among his countrymen, he feared not to stimulate a naturally excitable temperament. He was a member of no temperance society. He had a coarse passion for that which he deemed just, and brought to the defence of the most righteous causes an uncontrolled anger that, in any other land, would have rendered these causes hateful. It was thus he wrestled for three years with Congress, and risked twice or thrice being suspended from his office, for he insisted that the pacification of the South should not be a matter of conquest. But, most important of all things, he was a good citizen and a worthy man. On the list of Presidents commencing with WASHINGTON and ending with LINCOLN, the name of the former tailor of Greenville will be one of the most justly esteemed. Amen.

The Removal of Mayor Burgess of Petersburg.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Index, April 12.

The removal of Mr. RUSH BURGESS, from the position of Mayor of this city, brought out the annexed correspondence:

PETERSBURG, Va., March 29, 1869.

Brevet Major-General Stoneman, Commanding First Military District:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of an extract from Special Orders No. 65, dated Richmond, March 27, notifying me of my removal as Mayor of the City of Petersburg.

Being unconscious of any dereliction of duty, or of any act of my own prejudicial to order or obstructing the operation of the Reconstruction acts in Virginia, I most respectfully request that you will inform me of the cause of my removal from office by you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RUSH BURGESS.

GENERAL STONEMAN TO MR. BURGESS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., March 31, 1869.

Mr. Rush Burgess, Petersburg, Va.:

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 29th inst., asking to be informed of the cause of your removal from office as Mayor of the City of Petersburg, Va., I am directed by the Commanding-General to say that the reasons for your removal were the same as, it is to be presumed, existed in the removal of himself, viz., expediency and the public interests; and besides, your term of office, as provided for in the ordinances of the City of Petersburg, had expired.

You will see the impropriety of the Commanding-General giving a reason to every one of the thousands of persons whom he is called upon to remove from office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. CHALFIN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Departure of General Stoneman and his Regiment.

From the Richmond Whig, April 13.

Yesterday at noon General STONEMAN with his regiment, the Twenty-first United States Infantry, left Richmond on the steamer *Maryland* for Baltimore, whence they will continue their journey by rail to Omaha. The General's family left with him, and will for the present stop in Maryland. The regiment numbered 588 men and had about twenty officers with it. A number of the officers on duty here, including General WEBB, as well as citizens, went to Rockett's to give General STONEMAN a parting shake of the hand. Virginia may, contrary to our present expectations, remain years yet to come under military rule, but will never have a commander assigned her, who will leave behind him more sincere friends and well-wishers among her native people than did General GEORGE STONEMAN this morning when he bade adieu to Richmond and commenced his journey to the Far West. It is understood that the Twenty-first will remain at Omaha until the Pacific Railroad is completed, so that they make the entire trip by rail.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

Speech of Hon. Charles Sumner Against its Ratification.

Full History of the Negotiations with England.

The True Ground of Complaint Against That Country.

The Extent of Our Losses and the Just Rule of Damages.

The following is the speech of Hon. CHAS. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, in Executive Session of the Senate, April 13, 1869, on the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty for the settlement of Claims, the injunction of secrecy having been removed by order of the Senate:

Mr. PRESIDENT, a report recommending that the Senate do not advise and consent to a treaty with a Foreign Power, duly signed by the Plenipotentiary of the nation, is of rare occurrence. Treaties are often reported with amendments, and sometimes without any recommendation; but I do not recall an instance, since I came into the Senate, where such a treaty has been reported with the recommendation which is now under consideration. The character of the treaty seemed to justify the exceptional report. The Committee did not hesitate in the conclusion that the treaty ought to be rejected, and they have said so. I do not disguise the importance of this act; but I believe that in the interest of peace, which every one should have at heart, the treaty must be rejected. A treaty which, instead of removing an existing grievance, leaves it for heart-burning and rancor, cannot be considered a settlement of pending questions between two nations. It may seem to settle them, but does not. It is nothing but a snare. And such is the character of the treaty now before us. The massive grievance under which our country suffered for years is left untouched; the painful sense of wrong planted in the national heart is allowed to remain. For all this there is not one word of regret or even of recognition; nor is there any semblance of compensation. It cannot be for the interest of either party that such a treaty should be ratified. It cannot promote the interest of the United States, for we naturally seek justice as the foundation of a good understanding with Great Britain; nor can it promote the interest of Great Britain, which must also seek a real settlement of all pending questions. Surely I do not err when I say that a wise statesmanship, whether on our side or on the other side, must apply itself to find the real root of evil, and then, with courage tempered by candor and moderation, see that it is extirpated. This is for the interest of both parties, and anything short of it is a failure. It is sufficient to say that the present treaty does no such thing, and that whatever may have been the disposition of the negotiators, the real root of evil remains untouched in all its original strength. I make these remaks merely to characterize the treaty and prepare the way for its consideration.

THE PENDING TREATY.

If we look at the negotiation, which immediately preceded the treaty, we find little to commend. You have it on your table. I think I am not mistaken when I say, that it shows a haste which finds few precedents in diplomacy, but which is explained by the anxiety to reach a conclusion before the advent of a new Administration. Mr. SEWARD and Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON both unite in this unprecedented activity, using the Atlantic cable freely. I should not object to haste or to the freest use of the cable, if the result were such as could be approved; but, considering the character of the transaction, and how completely the treaty conceals the main cause of offence, it seems as if the honorable negotiators were engaged in huddling something out of sight. The treaty has for its model the Claims Convention of 1853. To take such a Convention as a model was a strange mistake. This Convention was for the settlement of outstanding claims of American citizens on Great Britain, and of British subjects on the United States, which had arisen since the treaty of Ghent in 1815. It concerned individuals only and not the nation. It was not in any respect political; nor was it to remove any sense of national wrong. To take such a Convention as the model for a treaty, which was to determine a national grievance of transcendant importance in the relations of two countries, marked on the threshold an insensibility to the true nature of the difference to be settled. At once it belittled the work to be done. An inspection of the treaty shows how from beginning to end it is merely for the settlement of individual claims on both sides, putting both batches on an equality—so that the sufferers by the misconduct of England may be counterbalanced by British blockade-runners. It opens with a preamble, which, instead of announcing the unprecedented question between the two countries, simply refers to individual claims which have arisen since 1853—which was the last time of settlement—some of which are still pending and remain unsettled. Who would believe that, under these words of common place, was concealed that unsettled difference which has already so deeply stirred the American people, and is destined until finally adjusted to occupy the attention of the civilized world? Nothing here gives notice of the real question. I quote the preamble, as it is the key-note to the treaty:

> *Whereas,* Claims have at various times since the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention between Great Britain and the United States of America, signed at London on the 8th of February, 1853, been made upon the Government of her Britannic Majesty on the part of citizens of the United States, and upon the Government of the United States on the part of subjects of her Britannic Majesty; and whereas *some of such claims are still pending and remain unsettled,* Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the President of the United States of America, being of opinion that a speedy and equitable settlement of all such claims will contribute much to the maintenance of the friendly feelings which subsist between the two countries, have resolved to make arrangements for that purpose by means of a convention.

The provisions of the treaty are for the trial of these cases. A commission is constituted, which is empowered to choose an arbitrator; but in the event of a failure to agree, the arbitrator shall be determined "by lot" out of two persons named by each side. Even if this aleatory proceeding were a proper device in the umpirage of private claims, it is strangely inconsistent with the solemnity which belongs to the present question. The moral sense is disturbed by such a process at any stage of the trial; nor is it satisfied by the subsequent provision for the selection of a sovereign or head of a friendly State as arbitrator. The treaty not merely makes no provision for the determination of the great question, but it seems to provide expressly that it shall never hereafter be presented. The petty provision for individual claims, subject to a set-off from the individual claims of England, so that in the end our country may possibly receive nothing, is the consideration for this strange surrender. I borrow a term from an English statesman on another occasion, if I call it a "capitulation." For the settlement of a few individual claims we condone the original, far-reaching and destructive wrong. Here are the plain words by which this is done:

> "The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of this commission as a full and final settlement of every claim upon either Government arising out of any transaction of a date prior to the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, and further engage that every such claim, whether or not the same may have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred, or laid before the said commission, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the said commission, be considered and treated as finally settled and barred, and thenceforth inadmissible."

All this I quote directly from the treaty. It is article five. The national cause is handled as nothing more than a bundle of individual claims, and the result of the proceedings under the proposed treaty is to be a "full and final settlement," so that hereafter all claims "shall be considered and treated as finally settled and barred, and thenceforth inadmissible." Here is no provision for the real question, which, though thrust out of sight, or declared to be "finally settled and barred," according to the terms of the treaty, must remain to plague the two countries. Whatever the treaty may say in terms, there is no settlement in fact, and until this is made there will be a constant menace of discord. Nor can it be forgotten that there is no recognition of the rule of international duty applicable to such cases. This, too, is left unsettled. While doing so little for us the treaty makes ample provision for all known claims on the British side. As these are exclusively "individual" they are completely covered by the text, which has no limitations or exceptions. Already it is announced in England that even those of "Confederate bondholders" are included. I have before me an English journal which describes the latter claims as founded on "immense quantities of cotton, worth at the time of their seizure nearly two shillings a pound, which were then in the legal possession of those bondholders;" and the same authority adds, "these claims will be brought, indifferently with the others, before the designed joint commission whenever it shall sit." From another quarter I learn that these bondholders are "very sanguine of success *under the treaty as it is worded*, and certain it is that the loan went up from 0 to 10 as soon as it was ascertained that the treaty was signed." I doubt if the American people are ready just now to provide for any such claims. That they have risen in the market is an argument against the treaty.

THE CASE AGAINST ENGLAND.

Passing from the treaty, I come now to consider briefly, but with proper precision, the true ground of complaint; and here again we shall see the constant inadequacy of the remedy now applied. It is with reluctance that I enter upon this statement, and I do it only in the discharge of a duty which cannot be postponed. Close upon the outbreak of our troubles, just one month after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, when the rebellion was still undeveloped, when the National Government was beginning those gigantic efforts which ended so triumphantly, the country was startled by the news that the British Government had intervened by a proclamation, which accorded belligerent rights to the rebels. At the early date when this was done the rebels were, as they remained to the close, without ships on the ocean, without Prize Courts or other tribunals for the administration of justice on the ocean, *without any of those conditions which are the essential prerequisites to such a concession;* and yet the concession was general, being applicable to the ocean and the land, so that by British fiat they became ocean belligerents as well as land belligerents. In the swiftness of this bestowal there was very little consideration for a friendly Power; nor does it appear that there was any inquiry into those *conditions-precedent* on which it must depend. Ocean belligerency being a "fact," and not a "principle," can be recognized only on evidence showing its *actual existence*, according to the rule, first stated by Mr. CANNING and afterward recognized by Earl RUSSELL. But no such evidence was adduced; for it did not exist and never has existed. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the rule, that belligerency is a "fact" and not a "principle." It is, perhaps, the most important contribution to this discussion, and its original statement, on the occasion of the Greek revolution, does honor to its author, unquestionably the brightest genius ever directed to this subject. According to this rule, belligerency must be proved to exist, it must be shown. It cannot be imagined or divined or invented; it must exist as a "fact" within the knowledge of the world, or at least as a "fact" susceptible of proof. Nor can it be inferred on the ocean merely from its existence on the land. From the beginning, when God called the dry land earth, and the gathering of the waters called He seas, the two have been separate, and the power over one has not necessarily implied power over the other. There is a dominion of the land and a dominion of the ocean. But, whatever power the rebels possessed on the land, they were always without power on the ocean. Admitting that they were belligerents on the land, they were never belligerents on the ocean:

The oak leviathans, whose huge ribs make
Their clay creator the vain title take
Of lord of thee, *and arbiter of war;*

these they never possessed. Such was the "fact," that must govern the present question. The rule, so simple, plain and intelligible, as stated by Mr. CANNING, is a decisive touchstone of the British concession, which, when brought to it, is found to be without support. Unfriendly in the precipitancy with which it was launched, this concession was more unfriendly in substance. It was the first stage in the depredations on our commerce. Had it not been made no rebel ship could have been built in England. Every step in her building would have been piracy. Nor could any munitions of war have been furnished. The direct consequence of this concession was to place the rebels on an equality with ourselves in all British markets, whether of ships or munitions of war. As these were open to the National Government, so were they open to the rebels. The asserted neutrality between the two began by this tremendous concession when rebels, at one stroke, were transformed not only into belligerents but into customers. In attributing to that bad proclamation this peculiar influence, I follow the authority of the law lords of England, who, according to authentic report, announced that without it the fitting out of a ship in England to cruise against the United States would have been an act of piracy. This conclusion was clearly stated by Lord CHELMSFORD, Ex-Chancellor, speaking for himself and others, when he said: "If the Southern Confederacy had not been recognized as a *belligerent Power*, he agreed with his noble and learned friend (Lord BROUGHAM) that, under these circumstances, if any Englishman were to fit out a privateer for the purpose of assisting the Southern States against the Northern States, *he would be guilty of piracy.*" This conclusion is only according to analogies of law. It is criminal for British subjects to forge bombs or hand-grenades to be employed in the assassination of a foreign sovereign at peace with England, as when BERNARD supplied from England the missiles used by ORSINI against the life of the French Emperor—all of which is illustrated by Lord Chief Justice CAMPBELL, in his charge to the jury on the trial of BERNARD, and also by contemporaneous opinions by Lord LYNDHURST, Lord BROUGHAM, Lord TRURO, and at an earlier day by Lord ELLENBORO in a case of libel on the First Consul. That excellent authority, Sir GEORGE CORNWALL LEWIS, gives a summary drawn from all these opinions, when he says: "The obligation incumbent upon a State of preventing her soil from being used *as an arsenal* in which the means of attack against a foreign Government may be collected and prepared for use is wholly independent of the form and character of the Government." (*On Extradition*, page 75.) As every Government is constrained by this rule, so every Government is entitled to its safeguards. There can be no reason why the life of our Republic should be less sacred than the life of an Emperor, or should enjoy less protection from British law! That England became an "arsenal" for the rebels we know, but this could not have been unless the proclamation had prepared the way. The only justification that I have heard for this extraordinary concession, which unleashed upon our country the furies of foreign war to commingle with the furies of rebellion at home, is that President LINCOLN undertook to proclaim *a blockade* of the rebel ports. By the use of this word "blockade" the concession is vindicated. Had President LINCOLN proclaimed *a closing* of the rebel ports, there could have been no such concession. This is a mere technicality. Lawyers might call it an *apex juris;* and yet on this sharp point England hangs her defence. It is sufficient that in a great case like the present, where the correlative duties of a friendly Power are in question, an act fraught with such portentous evil cannot be vindicated on a technicality. In this debate there is no room for technicality on either side. We must look at the substance and find a reason in nothing short of overruling necessity. War cannot be justified merely on a technicality; nor can the concession of ocean belligerency to rebels without a port or prize court. Such a concession, like war itself, must be at the peril of the nation making it. The British assumption, besides being offensive from mere technicality, is inconsistent with the proclamation of the President, taken as a whole, which, while appointing a blockade, is careful to reserve the rights of sovereignty, thus putting foreign Powers on their guard against any premature concession. After declaring an existing insurrection in certain States, and the obstruction of the laws for the collection of the revenue, as the motive for action, the President invokes not only the law of nations but the "laws of the United States," and, in further assertion of the national sovereignty, declares rebel cruisers to be pirates. Clearly the proclamation must be taken as a whole, and its different provisions so interpreted as to harmonize with each other. If they cannot stand together, then it is the "blockade" which must be modified by the national sovereignty and not the national sovereignty by the blockade. Such should have been the interpretation of a friendly Power, especially when it is considered that there are numerous precedents of what the great German authority, HEFFTER, calls "pacific blockade," or blockade without concession of ocean belligerency, as in the case of France, England, and Russia against Turkey, 1827; France against Mexico, 1837-39; France and Great Britain against the Argentine Republic, 1838-48; Russia against the Circassians, 1831-36, illustrated by the seizure of the *Vixen* so famous in diplomatic history, (*Hautefeuille des Droits et des Devoirs des Neutres.*) Cases like these led HEFFTER to lay down the rule that "*blockade*" does not necessarily constitute *a state of regular war*, (*Droit International*, § 112, 121,) as was assumed by the British proclamation—even in the face of positive words by President LINCOLN asserting the national sovereignty and appealing to the "laws of the United States." The existence of such cases was like a notice to the British Goverment against the concession so rashly made. It was an all-sufficient warning, which this Power disregarded. So far as is now known, the whole case for England is made to stand on the use of the word "blockade" by President LINCOLN. Had he used any other word the concession of belligerency would have been without justification, even such as is now imagined. It was this word which, with magical might, opened the gates to all those bountiful supplies by which the hostile expeditions were equipped against the United States. It opened the gates of war. Most appalling is it to think that one little word, unconsciously used by a trusting President, could be caught up by a friendly Power and made to play such a part.

I may add that there is one other word often invoked for apology. It is "neutrality," which, it is said, was proclaimed between two belligerents. Nothing could be fairer, always provided that the "neutrality" proclaimed did not begin with a concession to one party, without which this party would be powerless. Between two established nations, both independent, as between Russia and France, there may be neutrality; for the two are already equal in rights, and the proclamation would be precisely equal in its operation. But where one party is an established nation and the other is nothing but an odious combination of rebels, the proclamation is most unequal in operation; for it begins by a solemn investiture of rebels with all the rights of war, saying to them, as was once said to the youthful knight, "Rise; here is a sword; use it." To call such an investiture a proclamation of neutrality is a misnomer. It was a proclamation of equality between the National Government on the one side and rebels on the other, and no plausible word can obscure this distinctive character. Then came the building of the pirate ships, one after another. While the *Alabama* was still in the ship-yard it became apparent that she was intended for the rebels. Our Minister at London and our Consul at Liverpool exerted themselves for her arrest and detention. They were put off from day to day. On the 24th of July, 1862, Mr. ADAMS "completed his evidence," accompanied by an opinion from the eminent barrister, Mr. COLLIER, afterward Solicitor-General, declaring the plain duty of the British Government to stop her. Instead of acting promptly by the telegraph, five days were allowed to run out, when at last too tardily the necessary order was dispatched. Meanwhile the pirate ship escaped from the port of Liverpool by a stratagem, and her voyage began with music and frolic. Here, beyond all question, was negligence, or, according to the language of Lord BROUGHAM on another occasion, "crass negligence," making England justly responsible for all that ensued. The pirate ship found refuge in an obscure harbor of Wales, known as Moelfra Bay, where she lay in British waters *from half past seven o'clock P. M. July* 29, *to about* 3 *o'clock A. M. July* 31, being upward of thirty-six hours, and during this time she was supplied with men from the British steam tug *Hercules*, which followed her from Liverpool. These thirty-six hours were allowed to elapse without any attempt to stop her. Here was another stage of "crass negligence." Thus was there negligence in allowing the building to proceed, negligence in allowing the escape from Liverpool, and negligence in allowing the final escape from the British coast. Lord RUSSELL, while trying to vindicate his Government and repelling the complaints of the United States, more than once admitted that the escape of the *Alabama* was a "scandal and reproach," which, to my mind, is very like a confession. Language could not be stronger. Surely such an act cannot be blameless. If damages are ever awarded to a friendly Power for injuries received, it is difficult to see where they could be more strenuously claimed than in a case which the First Minister of the offending Power did not hesitate to characterize so strongly. The enlistment of the crew was not less obnoxious to censure than the building of the ship and her escape. It was a part of the transaction. The evidence is explicit. Not to occupy too much time, I refer only to the affidavit of WILLIAM PASSMORE, who swears that he was engaged with the express understanding that the ship was "to fight for the Government of the Confederate States of America;" that he joined her at LAIRD'S yard at Birkenhead, near Liverpool, remaining there several days; that he found about thirty old man-of-war's-men on board, among whom it was "well known that she was going out as a privateer for the Confederate Government to fight under a commission from Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS." In a list of the crew now before me, there is a large number said to be from the "Royal Naval reserve." I might add to this testimony. The more the case is examined, the more clearly do we discern the character of the transaction. The dedication of the ship to the rebel service, from the very laying of the keel and the organization of her voyage with England as her *naval base*, from which she drew munitions of war and men, made her departure as much a *hostile expedition*, as if she had sailed forth from Her Majesty's dock-yard. At a moment of profound peace between the United States and England there was a hostile expedition against the United States. It was in no just sense a commercial transaction, but an act of war. The case is not yet complete. The *Alabama*, whose building was in defiance of law, international and municipal, whose escape was "a scandal and reproach," and whose enlistment of her crew was a fit sequel to the rest, after being supplied with an armament and with a rebel commander, entered upon her career of piracy. Mark now a new stage of complicity. Constantly the pirate ship was within reach of British cruisers, and from time to time within the shelter of British ports. For six days unmolested she enjoyed the pleasant hospitality of Kingston, in Jamaica, obtaining freely the coal and other supplies so necessary to her vocation. But no British cruiser, no British magistrate ever arrested the offending ship, whose voyage was a continuing "scandal and reproach" to the British Government. The excuse for this strange license is a curious technicality, as if a technicality could avail in this case at any stage. Borrowing a phrase from that master of Admiralty jurisprudence, Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, it is said that the ship "deposited" her original sin at the conclusion of her voyage, so that afterward she was blameless. But the *Alabama* never concluded her voyage until she sank under the guns of the *Kearsarge*, because she never had a port of her own. She was no better than the *Flying Dutchman*, and so long as she sailed was liable for that original sin which had impregnated every plank with an indelible dye. No British cruiser could allow her to proceed, no British port could give her shelter without renewing the complicity of England. The *Alabama* case begins with a fatal concession by which the rebels were enabled to build ships in England and then to sail them without being liable as pirates; it next shows itself in the building of the ship, in the armament, and in the escape, with so much of negligence on the part of the British Government as to constitute sufferance, if not connivance; and then again the case reappears in the welcome and hospitality accorded by British cruisers and by the magistrates of British ports to the pirate ship, when her evasion from British jurisdiction was well known. Thus at three different stages, the British Government is compromised, first, in the concession of ocean belligerency, on which all depended; secondly, in the negligence which allowed the evasion of the ship in order to enter upon the hostile expedition for which she was built, manned, armed and equipped; and thirdly, in the open complicity which, after this evasion, gave her welcome hospitality and supplies in British ports. Thus her depredations and burnings, making the ocean blaze, all proceeded from England, which, by three different acts, lighted the torch. To England must be traced also all the widespread consequences which ensued. I take the case of the *Alabama*, because it is the best known, and because the building, equipment and escape of this ship were under circumstances most obnoxious to judgment; but it will not be forgotten that there were consort ships, built under the shelter of that fatal proclamation, issued in such an eclipse of just principles, and, like the ships it unloosed, "rigged with curses dark." One after the other ships were built; one after the other they escaped on their errand, and one after the other they enjoyed the immunities of British ports. Audacity reached its height when iron-clad rams were built, and the perversity of the British Government became still more conspicuous by its long refusal to arrest these destructive engines of war, destined to be employed against the United States. This protracted hesitation, where the consequences were so menacing, is a part of the case. It is plain that the ships which were built under the safeguard of this ill-omened proclamation; which stole forth from the British shores and afterward enjoyed the immunities of British ports, were not only British in origin, but British in equipment, British in armament, and British in crews. They were British in every respect, except in their commanders, who were rebel, and one of these, as his ship was sinking, owed his safety to a British yacht, symbolizing the omnipresent support of England. British sympathies were active in their behalf. The cheers of a British passenger ship crossing the path of the *Alabama* encouraged the work of piracy, and the cheers of the House of Commons encouraged the builder of the *Alabama*, while he defended what he had done, and exclaimed, in taunt to him, who is now an illustrious member of the British Cabinet, JOHN BRIGHT, that he "would rather be handed down to posterity as the builder of a dozen *Alabamas*" than be the author of the speeches of that gentleman "crying up" the institutions of the United States, which the builder of the *Alabama*, rising with his theme, denounced "as of no value whatever, and as reducing the very name of liberty to an utter absurdity," while the cheers of the House of Commons echoed back his words. Thus from beginning to end, from the fatal proclamation to the rejoicing of the accidental ship and the rejoicing of the House of Commons was this hostile expedition protected and encouraged by England. The same spirit which dictated the swift concession of belligerency with all its deadly incidents, ruled the hour, entering into and possessing every pirate ship.

There are two circumstances by which the whole case is aggravated. One is found in the date of the proclamation, which lifted the rebels to an equality with the National Government; opening to them everything that was open to us, whether ship-yard, foundries or manufactories; and giving to them a flag on the ocean coequal with the flag of the Union. This extraordinary manifesto was issued on the day before the arrival of our Minister in England, so that when, after an ocean voyage, he reached the British Government to which he was accredited, he found this great and terrible indignity to his country already perpetrated, and the flood-gates opened to infinite woes. The Minister had been announced; he was daily expected. The British Government knew of his coming. But in hottest haste they did this thing. The other aggravation is found in its flagrant, unnatural departure from that anti-slavery rule which, by manifold declarations, legislative, political, and diplomatic, was the avowed creed of England. Often was this rule proclaimed, but, if we except the great act of Emancipation, never more pointedly than in the famous circular of Lord PALMERSTON, while Minister of Foreign Affairs, announcing to all nations that England was pledged to the universal abolition of slavery. And now, when the slaveholders, in the madness of barbarism, broke away from the National Government and attempted to found a new empire with slavery as its declared corner-stone, anti-slavery England, without a day's delay, without even waiting the arrival of our Minister, who was known to be on his way, made haste to decree that this shameful and impossible pretension should enjoy equal rights with the National Government in her ship-yards, foundries and manufactories, and equal rights on the ocean. Such was the decree. Rebel slaveholders, occupied in a hideous attempt, were taken by the hand, and thus with the official protection and God-speed of Anti-Slavery England commenced their accursed work. I close this part of the argument by the testimony of Mr. BRIGHT, who, in a speech at Rochdale, among his neighbors, Feb. 3, 1863, thus exhibits the criminal complicity of England:

> "I regret, more than I have words to express, this painful fact, that of all the countries in Europe this country is the only one which has men in it who are willing to take steps in favor of this intended slave Government. We supply the ships; we supply the arms, the munitions of war; *we give aid and comfort to the foulest of crimes. Englishmen only do it.*"—*Bright's Speeches*, vol. I. p. 239.

REPARATION FROM ENGLAND.

At last the rebellion succumbed. British ships and British supplies had done their work, but they failed. And now the day of reckoning has come, but with little apparent sense of what is due on the part of England. Without one soothing word for a friendly Power deeply aggrieved, without a single regret for what Mr. COBDEN, in the House of Commons, called "the cruel losses" inflicted upon us, or or what Mr. BRIGHT called "aid and comfort to the foulest of crimes," or for what a generous voice from Oxford University denounced as a "flagrant and maddening wrong.' 'England simply proposes to submit the question of liability for "individual losses" to an anomalous tribunal, where chance plays its part. This is all. Nothing is admitted even on this question; no rule for the future is established; while nothing is said of the indignity to the nation, nor of the damages to the nation. On an earlier occasion it was otherwise. There is an unhappy incident in our relations with Great Britian which attests how in other days "individual losses" were only a minor element in reparation for a wrong received by the nation. You all know from history how in time of profound peace, and only a few miles outside the Virginia capes, the British frigate *Leopard* fired into the national frigate *Chesapeake*, pouring broadside upon broadside, killing three persons and wounding eighteen, some severely, and then, boarding her, carried off four others as British subjects. This was in the Summer of 1807. The brilliant Mr. CANNING, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, promptly volunteered overtures for an accommodation, by declaring His Majesty's readiness to take the whole of the circumstances of the case into consideration and "to make reparation for *any alleged injury to the sovereignty of the United States*, whenever it should be clearly shown that such injury has been actually sustained, and that such reparation is really due." Here was a good beginning. There was to be reparation for an injury to the national sovereignty. After years of painful negotiation, the British Minister at Washington, under date of Nov. 1, 1811, offered to the United States three propositions: first, the disavowal of the unauthorized act; secondly, the immediate restoration, so far as circumstances would permit, of the men forcibly taken from the Chesapeake; and thirdly, a suitable pecuniary provision for the sufferers in consequence of the attack on the Chesapeake; concluding with these words:

> "These honorable propositions are made with the sincere desire that they may prove satisfactory to the Government of the United States, and I trust they will meet with that amicable reception which their conciliatory nature entitles them to. I need scarcely add how cordially I join with you in the wish that they may prove introductory to a removal of all the differences depending between our two countries."—*State Papers, Foreign Affairs*, Vol. III., p. 500.

I adduce this historic instance to illustrate partly the different forms of reparation. Here, of course, was reparation to individuals; but there was also reparation to the nation, whose sovereignty had been outraged. There is another instance, which is not without authority. In 1837 an armed force from Upper Canada crossed the river just above the Falls of Niagara, and burnt an Americal vessel, the *Caroline*, while moored to the shores of the United States. Mr. WEBSTER, in his negotiation with Lord ASHBURTON, characterized this act as "of itself a wrong and offence to the sovereignty and the dignity of the United States, for which to this day no atonement, or even apology, has been made by her Majesty's Government;" all these words being strictly applicable to the present case. Lord ASHBURTON, in reply, after recapitulating some mitigating circumstances and expressing a regret "that some explanation and apology for this occurrence was not immediately made," proceeds to say:

> "Her Majesty's Government earnestly desire that a reciprocal respect for the independent jurisdiction and authority of neighboring States may be considered among the first duties of all Governments; and I have to repeat the assurance of regret they feel that the event of which I am treating should have disturbed the harmony they so anxiously wish to maintain with the American people and Government."—*Webster's Works*, Vol. VI., p. 300.

Here again was reparation for a wrong done to the nation. Looking at what is due to us on the present occasion, we are brought again to the conclusion that the satisfaction of individuals whose ships have been burned or sunk is only a small part of what we may justly expect. As in the earlier cases where the national sovereignty was insulted, there should be an acknowledgment of wrong, or at least of liability, leaving to the Commissioners the assessment of damages only. The blow inflicted by that fatal proclamation, which insulted our national sovereignty and struck at our unity as a nation, followed by broadside upon broadside, driving our commerce from the ocean, was kindred in character to those earlier blows, and when we consider that it was in aid of slavery, it was a blow at civilization itself. Besides degrading us and ruining our commerce, its direct and constant influence was to encourage the rebellion, and to prolong the war waged by slave masters at such cost of treasure and blood. It was a terrible mistake, which I cannot doubt that good Englishmen must regret. And now, in the interest of peace, it is the duty of both sides to find a remedy, complete, just, and conciliatory, so that the deep sense of wrong and the detriment to the Republic may be forgotten in that proper satisfaction which a nation loving justice cannot hesitate to offer.

THE EXTENT OF OUR LOSSES.

Individual losses may be estimated with reasonable accuracy. Ships burned or sunk with their cargoes may be counted and their value determined; but this leaves without recognition the water damage to commerce driven from the ocean, and that other damage, immense and infinite, caused by the prolongation of the war, all of which may be called *national* in contradistinction to *individual*. Our *national losses* have been frankly conceded by eminent Englishmen. I have already quoted Mr. COBDEN, who did not hesitate to call them "cruel losses." During the same debate in which he let drop this testimony, he used other words, which show how justly he comprehended the case. "You have beens" said he, "*carrying on war from these shores with the United States*, and have been inflicting an amount of damage of that country greater than would be produced by many ordinary wars. It is estimated that the loss sustained by the capture and burning of American vessels has been about $15,000,000 or nearly £3,000,000 sterling. *But this is a small part of the injury which has been inflicted on the American marine.* We have rendered the rest of her vast mercantile property useless." Thus, by the testimony of Mr. COBDEN, were those individual losses, which are alone recognized by the pending treaty, only "a small part of the injury inflicted." After confessing his fears with regard to "the heaping up of a *gigantic material grievance* such as was then rearing," he adds, in memorable words:

> "You have already done your worst toward the American mercantile marine. What with the high rate of insurance, what with these captures, and what with the amount of damages you have done to that which is left, you have virtually made valueless that vast property. Why, if you had gone and helped the Confederates by bombarding all the accessible seaport towns of America a few lives might have been lost, which, as it is, have not been sacrificed, but you could hardly have done more injury in the way of destroying property than you have done by these few cruisers. [Hear, hear.]"

With that clearness of vision, which he possessed in such rare degree, this statesman saw that England had "virtually made valueless a vast property," as much as if this Power had bombarded "all the accessible seaport towns of America." So strong and complete is this statement that any further citation seems superfluous; but I cannot forbear adducing a pointed remark in the same debate, by that able gentleman, Mr. WILLIAM E. FORSTER: "There could not," said he, "be a stronger illustration of the damage which had been done to the American trade by these cruisers, than the fact that so completely was the American flag driven from the ocean, that the *Georgia*, on her second cruise, did not meet a single American vessel in six weeks, though she saw no less than seventy vessels in a very few days." This is most suggestive. So entirely was our commerce driven from the ocean that for six weeks not one American vessel was seen! Another Englishman, in an elaborate pamphlet, bears similar testimony. I refer to the pamphlet of Mr. EDGE, published in London by RIDGWAY in 1864, and entitled *The Destruction of the American Carrying Trade.* After setting forth at length the destruction of our commerce by British pirates, this writer thus foreshadows the damages: "Were we," says he, "the sufferers, we should certainly demand compensation for the loss of the property captured or destroyed—for the interest of the capital invested in the vessels and their cargoes, and, may be, a fair compensation in addition for all and any injury accruing to our business interests from the depredations upon our shipping. *The remuneration may reach a high figure in the present case; but it would be a simple act of justice, and might prevent an incomparably greater loss in the future.*" Here we have the damages as assessed by an Englishman, who,

Continued on Eighth Page.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon at Castle Garden. There were present Messrs. LOUTREL, KAPP, SMITH, McELROY, BISSINGER and O'GORMAN, the first-named gentleman occupying the chair. The clerk read a communication from the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections concerning the exchange of certain lands on Ward's Island. The whole subject was referred, with power, to the Ward's Island Committee. A letter was next read from Mr. ASPINWALL in regard to payments on other property on the same island, and the announcement was made by a Commissioner present that the title was being examined, and would be in readiness for action at the next meeting. Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN then stated that the present hour of meeting was altogether inconvenient for his arrangements, which fact being declared also by general discussion, Mr. LOUTREL stated that the next meeting would convene at 7:30 in the evening. On motion of Mr. O'GORMAN it was unanimously resolved that hereafter, except in unusual exigencies, no meeting should be appointed at an earlier hour than 3 in the afternoons.

A communication which had been sent by the Commissioners of Emigration Railroad Committee to the General Railroad Passenger Agents' April Committee, representing the unfairness of discrimination in speed, rates of fare, time and accommodations afforded to emigrant trains, in comparison to the first-class trains, between the seaboard and the far West, and urging a more favorable arrangement for the future, was read, approved and referred with power back to the Emigration Railroad Committee.

Mr. FREDERIC KAPP offered a resolution expressing the Commissioners' sympathy with the efforts made by the North German Confederation to effect a treaty with the United States whereby emigrants will receive better protection on their voyage to our shores; their regret that our Government has not as yet concluded the negotiation; acknowledging the present and past services of the honorable Secretary of State, HAMILTON FISH, in behalf of this reform, and urging the Government to an early and favorable action upon the proposed treaty.

In the brief discussion at this point Mr. KAPP alluded to the instances of cruelty, outrage and wrong recently investigated before their Board, as urgent arguments for legislation to meet such cases, which are not now covered by the existing statutes. His resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

The Health of the City.

The following is Dr. HARRIS' report of the mortality, &c., in this City and Brooklyn:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
OFFICE OF SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT, April 14, 1869.

In the week that ended on Saturday, the 10th inst., there were 435 deaths in New-York and 141 in Brooklyn. This mortality is less than in the corresponding week of the previous year by 37 in the former City and 20 in the latter. It is equal to a yearly death-rate of 22.62 in every 1,000 inhabitants in New-York, and to 19.82 per 1,000 in Brooklyn. There were only 66 deaths of persons over 5 years of age in Brooklyn. This is a minimum of mortality which is rarely experienced among adults. There were 236 deaths at the same period in New-York. There were 199 deaths (45.75 per cent. of the total mortality) of children under 5 years of age in the latter City, and in the former, at the same ages, there were 75 deaths (53.19 per cent.) The deaths of infants under 1 year of age amounted to 116 (26.66 per cent. of total) in New-York, and to 44 (31.20 per cent. of total) in Brooklyn.

Phthisis pulmonalis was charged with 14.94 per cent. of the total mortality in New-York, and 21.28 per cent. of the total in Brooklyn. Phthisis and the whole group of diseases of the respiratory organs caused less mortality in the last than in the previous week—35.40 per cent. of the total in New-York, and 36.88 per cent. of all in Brooklyn.

There was only one death from small-pox, 28 by scarlatina and seven by other contagious diseases, in both cities. The death of a German grocer, aged 45, by glanders, was certified by a learned physician. The source of the disease was sought for and found in a horse suffering from farcy or chronic glanders, upon which the man had been attending for several weeks. Instances of such accidental communication of the glanders contagion from the horse to man are not unfrequent. It is known that upward of 900 horses in the City of New-York were destroyed by this peculiar contagion last year. Like other preventable contagions, it should be controlled by some kind of sanitary authority. Two useful lives have been lost by this disease the past season.

The number of deaths in tenement-houses having four or more families last week, in New-York, amounted to 262; the number in public institutions was 64; the number in private dwellings and all other than tenements was 109, or only 25 per cent. of the total.

E. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent.

The subjoined statistics of births and marriages for the month of March, and also for the week ending April 10, show a commendable increase in that class of vital statistics:

Statistics of the registration of births and marriages in the City of New-York in the month of March, 1869, and in the week ending April 10, 1869: Total number of births returned by physicians in the month of March, 1,409; total number of births returned by physicians week ending April 10, 322; total number of still-births returned by physicians in the month of March, 134; total number of still-births returned by physicians in week ending April 10, 38; total number of persons married and legally certified by clergymen and magistrates, (March,) 1,198; total number of persons married, &c., in the week ending April 10, 370.

Southern Emigration—The Manhattan Company.

On the 22d of last February, THOS. NAYLOR, of Washington, D. C., formed an association for the purpose of raising colonies to go South to the States of Georgia, Virginia and East Tennessee, to purchase lands therein and to settle on them. In this movement he was aided by Messrs. H. COCHRAN, of Missouri, CORNELIUS COMSTOCK, of New-York; B. PAINE and J. D. WILLIAMSON, of the Whitlock Exposition Company, No. 37 Park-place, in whose lecture room the meetings of this Society were first held. At one of these meetings Mr. NAYLOR was appointed President of the Company, and a code of by-laws was drawn up to regulate the fees and assign the qualifications required of members. The entrance fee is $5, and each member is obliged to furnish ample proof of his respectability, and must possess at least $1,500, although a good, honest man worth $1,000 would not be rejected. The Company has gradually increased until it numbers to-day 1,116 members. It has $5,600 in its treasury, together with $10,000 in the City Bank, deposited to its credit by several persons interested in its welfare. In choosing locations for their colonies the Company will be assisted by Governor D. W. LEWIS, of Georgia, and many other prominent Southern gentlemen. Lands are to be purchased in the most fertile parts of these States, and colonies of three hundred families each will settle on them. The first emigration is expected to take place early in May. Meetings will be held, as heretofore, at No. 37 Park-place.

Expected Arrival of a British Squadron.

The *Scottish American* states that it is the intention of Vice-Admiral Sir GEORGE RODNEY MUNDY, K. C. B., British Naval Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian Station, to visit this port in his flagship, the *Royal Alfred*, an iron-plated vessel of 4,068 tons and 800-horse power, carrying eighteen guns of heavy calibre. She will be accompanied by the steam sloop *Niobe*, of 1,083 tons, 300-horse power, and carrying four guns. The squadron is expected to arrive on or about the 25th inst. The Vice-Admiral is the grandson of the famous Lord RODNEY. He became a Captain in 1837, a Rear-Admiral in 1857, and attained his present rank in 1863. He is now the senior officer of his grade. He served for many years on the coast of Borneo, assisting Rajah BROOKE to suppress piracy, and subsequently edited the journals of that illustrious man.

It is now five years since Sir GEORGE's predecessor in command on the North American Station, Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, paid a visit to this port.

The Second-avenue Railroad Strike.

No change occurred yesterday with regard to the strike of the Second-avenue Railroad drivers, and but fifteen cars were running out of the fifty-two that should be on the route. New hands were engaged, but they were intimidated by the strikers, and either did not attempt work or ceased during the day. The police have received orders to arrest any person attempting, in any way, to obstruct the progress of the cars, and, as this applies to intimidating drivers, it may or may not be effectual in quelling opposition. If not, the managers of the road see no prospect of an immediate close to the trouble. They are determined to make no concessions. In the meantime, the public will suffer but little. Persons starting from the terminus at Peck-slip, who may not wish to go beyond Fifty-ninth-street, can take the Belt line that goes up South-street and First-avenue, while those seeking Yorkville and Harlem can take the Third-avenue cars.

Brooklyn City Hospital Statistics.

This excellent institution, situated on Raymond-street, west of Washington Park, (old Fort Greene,) commands a fine view of the Park. During the past year there have been received in the Hospital 1,482 persons, of whom 186 were remaining Dec. 31, the remainder having either been cured, relieved, discharged or died. The number at present in the Hospital is 180. The charge for patients varies from $5 to $10 per week. Private rooms can be obtained at the rate of $20 per week. There are two physicians and two surgeons residing in the building, and skillful physicians and surgeons visit the institution two or three times a week. The number of accidents from the city during the past year, were 270. The patients receive the utmost care and attention. The people of Brooklyn would do well to call and see how humanely the sick are cared for in their midst.

Chamber of Commerce.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at 1 P. M. yesterday, a letter from BENJ. PIERCE, Superintendent of Coast Survey, was read, in which that gentleman proposes a conference with a committee of the Chamber on the 22d inst. with regard to apparent changes in the formation of New-York Harbor and its entrances, at which the Hydrographic Inspector of the Coast Survey, Capt. C. P. PATTERSON, and Assistant HENRY MITCHELL would be present. Messrs. GEO. W. DOW, GEO. W. BLUNT and R. WARREN BLUNT were appointed a Committee to confer with them on the day mentioned at the Coast Survey Office in Washington. Mr. OPDYKE, who presided, announced that the terms of a portion of the Committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts having expired, he would appoint Messrs. GEORGE A. JARVIS and GEORGE W. DOW to serve on that Committee.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday.

A resolution was presented directing the Clerk of the Common Council to compile the annual Manual of the Corporation for the year 1869, and cause 15,000 copies of the same to be published and distributed, and appropriating $5,000 for the said compilation and publication.

Mr. PINCKNEY said that he found by the resolution that the amount called for ($5,000) was to be given for the mere compilation and superintendence of the work; it had nothing whatever to do with the cost of printing the book. When the Manuals were issued before, the Comptroller's books showed various bills presented throughout the year for the work—such as bills for lithographing, engraving, paper, cuts, &c., &c. He thought a Manual could be gotten up for $300, and he believed the Common Council should follow the example of the Boston Common Council by making the book embody only such information as might be useful to the members of the City. There was no occasion, in his judgment, to crowd the book with illustrations of old dilapidated houses and shanties, and under these circumstances he could not vote for the resolution.

Mr. ROBERTS said he opposed the "Manual" resolution in previous years, and he believed he helped to "beat" it; but he found that the money went in another direction, and it was spent upon printing and waste paper that nobody read; but he found that the people now are in favor of the Manual, and he got twenty-four copies of it, which his constituents were very anxious to obtain. It was thought that Mr. VALENTINE was the only man to get up the Manual, but he was glad to be able to say that he (Mr. ROBERTS) was one of the men that gave the job into the hands of the present clerk, and he had made a Manual which is the best that has ever been issued. He was not afraid to go before his constituents and say he had cast his vote for this Manual. The resolution was then adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J.; Ingraham and Peckham, J. J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
52—Force et al. vs. Clark.
53—Tainter vs. Clark.
342—Hawk et al. vs. Thorn et al.
54—Maghee vs. Camden and Amboy R. R. and Trans. Co.
57—Taylor, &c., vs. Quicksilver Mining Co.
58—Higgins vs. Bien et al., impleaded.
47—Jaudon et al. vs. Butler.
60—Floto vs. Osgood et al., Receivers, &c.
61—Hutchinson vs. Allen et al.
62—Walsh, Ex'r., &c., vs. Sexton.
63—Edsall et al. vs. Camden and Amboy R. R. and Trans. Co.

Nos.
64—Cooke vs. Brigham et al.
66—Wette vs. Ulrichs.
67—Collins, Jr., vs. Clark et al.
68—Lahens et al. vs. Dupasseur et al.
69—Waring et al. vs. Indemity F. Ins. Co.
70—Haviland, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
71—Naylor vs. Kelly.
72—Libby vs. Rosekrans et al.
74—Woodworth vs. Morris.
75—Floto vs. Osgood et al., Receivers, &c.
76—Wicks et al. vs. Freel.
78—Pepin vs. Lachenmeyer et al.
79—Benedict vs. Wolf.
80—Hall et al. vs. Herman.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Oyer and Terminer, adjourned to Monday, April 19.

Part II.—Adjourned to Monday, April 26.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
159—Elmore vs. East N. Y. and Jam. R. R. Co. et al.
143—Pistor, surv'r, vs. Hatfield et al.

Nos.
179—Lathrop S. M. Co. vs. Bond & Lathrop M'f'g Co. et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

No calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
225—Young vs. Nat. S. Nav. Co.
837—Grob vs. Carbrey et al.
351—Sheridan vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
722—Cummings et al. vs. Schnepel et al.
673—Drude vs. N. A. F. Ins. Co., of New-York.
747—Lynch vs. Meyer.
813—Lennox vs. Hoppock.

Nos.
823—Stoddard vs. Denison.
273—Duckworth vs. Green et al.
832—Ferris vs. Lloyd.
393—Bouton vs. Elmer et al.
627—Dohrmann vs. Barker.
292—Moses vs. Bunker.
851—Courchet vs. Kiegan.
853—Spangenmacher vs. Bernet.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
712—Fay, Adm'r, &c., vs. Pendergast et al.
730—Crowley et al. vs. McKnight.
896—Keegan vs. Hopkins.
29—Daniels vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
786—Tuska vs. Schnepel.
668—Hufnagel, Adm'r, &c., vs. Cristaler.
526—Riley vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.

Nos.
750—Masterson vs. Schanck et al.
772—Aitken vs. Rowe.
680—Shanley vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
694—Boyden vs. White et al.
872—Millan vs. Graham.
874—Domingue vs. Graham.
618—Bergand et al. vs. Lowenberg et al.
892—Gallagher vs. Preston.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

General Term Calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
2221—Mead vs. Livingston.
2232—Murray vs. Schwartz.
2442—Bridgman vs. Hanley.
2415—Tyson vs. Levy.
..—Claflin vs. Hofeld.
2427—Schenck vs. Talcott.
2418—Kolb vs. Oehlers.
2197—Comie vs. Reed.
2206—Claflin vs. Marks.
2227—Hatch vs. Pierson.
2233—Dowling vs. Jones.
..—Just vs. Boehm.
2259—Ollivere vs. Jarlot.
2253—McCormack vs. Keller.
2257—Prince vs. Bolte.
2344—Haberlein vs. Gessner.

Nos.
2350—Muller vs. Fancher.
2458—Swift vs. Perzel.
2459—Gibbs vs. Mallory.
2461—McMahon vs. Daly.
2462—Tucker vs. Osborn.
2463—Palmer vs. Kelly.
2464—Bache vs. Buckenberg.
2465—Herman vs. Joseph.
2466—Bremer vs. Tweinzman.
2467—Westheimer vs. Branchie.
2468—Woodcock vs. McDuff.
2469—Thompson vs. McCue.
2470—Green vs. McDuff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hon. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Lewis Rifin; robbery.
2—The People vs. Emanuel Gottschalk; bigamy.
3—The People vs. Eli Burnett; forgery.
4—The People vs. John C. Miller; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Maria Esler and Josephine Moore; grand larceny.

Nos.
6—The People vs. Mary Ryan; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Simon Liebeck; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Daniel McDonald; larceny from the person.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—APRIL 15.

Nos.
18—Degraw vs. Elmore.
20—Wallace vs. North and East River R. R. Co.
67—Hall vs. Dreier.
68—Bergen vs. Cooper.
69—McBain vs. Ring.
70—Turnbull vs. Ring.
71—Fairbanks vs. Harris.
72—Williams vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
73—Williams vs. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.
74—Same vs. New-Amsterdam Ins. Co.
75—Griffith vs. Letts.

Nos.
76—Walter vs. Campbell.
77—Russell vs. Gurnell.
78—Thompson vs. Goodwin.
79—Same vs. Same.
80—Hoepfer vs. Kobberger.
81—Loewenstein vs. Boehmer.
82—Harris vs. Payne.
83—Cassidy vs. Regan.
84—Backman vs. Febre.
85—Doherty vs. Farrell.
86—Cain vs. Campbell.
87—Archer vs. Thomas.

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN.—APRIL 15.

Nos.
41—Penfield vs. Blackwell.
43—Hardy vs. Keeler.
47—Nelson vs. Ritte.
48—Smith vs. First National Bank, Brooklyn.
49—Schmidt vs. Lang.
54—Landman vs. Prosser.
56—Blankmire vs. Kemp.
59—Betts vs. Sutton.
61—Dudley vs. Scranton.
62—Roland vs. Farman.

Nos.
63—Sullivan vs. Hatch.
64—Byrne vs. Ahern.
65—Ogg vs. Daly.
66—Jardine vs. McGuiggan
67—Westfall vs. O'Brien.
68—Lee vs. Hoar.
69—Fogerty vs. Winslow.
70—Gutting vs. Schriener.
71—Same vs. Same.
72—Shields vs. Lent.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

By Chief Justice Chase.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM H. M'ARDLE, WHO WAS ARRESTED BY MILITARY AUTHORITY AND HELD FOR TRIAL BY A MILITARY COMMISSION—DECISION.

Chief Justice CHASE has delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of *ex parte* William H. McArdle, as follows:

This case came here by appeal from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Mississippi. A petition for the writ of *habeas corpus* was preferred in that Court by the appellant alleging unlawful restraint by military force. The writ was issued and a return was made by the military commander, admitting the restraint but denying that it was unlawful. It appeared that the petitioner was not in the military service of the United States, but was held in custody by military authority for trial before a military commission, on a charge founded on the publication of articles alleged to be libelous in a newspaper of which he was the editor. Upon the hearing, the petitioner was remanded to the military custody; but upon his prayer, an appeal was allowed him to this Court, and upon his filing the usual appeal bond for costs, he was admitted to bail upon recognizance with sureties conditioned for his future appearance in the Circuit Court to abide and perform the final judgment of this Court. A motion to dismiss this appeal was made here at the last term, and, after argument, was denied. A full statement of the case may be found in the report of this decision, and it is therefore unnecessary to repeat it here. Subsequently the case was argued with great ability and thoroughness upon the merits, and was taken under advisement by the Court. While it was thus held, and before conference as to the decision proper to be made, an act was passed by Congress, returned with objections by the President, and repassed by the constitutional majority, which, it is insisted, takes from this Court jurisdiction of the appeal. The second section of this act is as follows: "*And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act approved Feb. 5, 1867, entitled 'An act to amend an act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States, approved Sept. 24, 1789,' as authorizes an appeal from the judgment of the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States, or the exercise of any such jurisdiction by said Supreme Court on appeals which have been or may hereafter be taken, be and the same is hereby repealed." The attention of the Court was directed to this statute at the last term, but counsel having expressed a desire to be heard in argument upon its effect, and the Chief Justice being detained from his place here by his duties in the Court of Impeachment, the case was continued under advisement. At this term we have heard argument upon the effect of the repealing act, and will now dispose of the case. The first question necessarily is that of jurisdiction, for if the act of March, 1868, takes away the jurisdiction defined by the act of February, 1867, it is useless, if not improper, to enter into any discussion of other questions. It is quite true, as was argued by the counsel for the petitioner, that the appellate jurisdiction of this Court is not derived from acts of Congress. It is, strictly speaking, conferred by the Constitution. But it is conferred "with such exceptions, and under such regulations as Congress shall make." It is unnecessary to consider whether, if Congress had made no exceptions and no regulations, this Court might not have exercised general appellate jurisdiction under rules presented by itself; for among the earliest acts of Congress, at its first session, was the act of Sept. 24, 1789, to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States. That act provided for the organization of this Court; and presented regulations for the exercise of its jurisdiction. The source of that jurisdiction, and the limitations of it by the Constitution and by the statute, have been, on several occasions, subjects of consideration here. In the case of Durousseau *vs.* The United States, particularly, the whole matter was carefully considered, and the Court held that while "the appellate powers of this Court are not given by the judicial act, but are given by the Constitution," they are nevertheless "limited and regulated by that act, and by such other acts as have been passed on the subject." The Court held further that the judicial act was an exercise of the power given by the Constitution to Congress, "of making exceptions to the appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court." "They have described affirmatively," said the Court, "its jurisdiction, and this affirmative description has been understood to imply a negative on the exercise of such appellate power, as it is not comprehended within it." The principle that the affirmation of jurisdiction implies the negative of all such jurisdiction not affirmed, having been thus established, it was an almost necessary consequence that the acts of Congress providing for the exercise of jurisdiction should come to be spoken of as acts granting jurisdiction, and not as acts making exceptions to the constitutional grant of it. The exception to the appellate jurisdiction in the case before us, however, is not an inference from the affirmation of other appellate jurisdiction. It is made in terms. A provision of law affirming the appellate jurisdiction of this Court in cases of *habeas corpus* is expressly repealed. It is hardly possible to imagine a plainer instance of positive exception. We are not at liberty to inquire into the motives of the Legislature. We can only examine its power under the Constitution, and the power to make exceptions to the appellate jurisdiction of this Court is given by express words. What, then, is the effect of the repealing act upon the case before us? We cannot doubt as to this. Without jurisdiction the Court cannot proceed at all in any cause. Jurisdiction is power to declare the law, and when it ceases to exist, the only function remaining to the Court is that of announcing the fact and dismissing the cause. And this is not less clear upon authority than upon principle. Several cases were cited by the counsel for the petitioner in support of the position that jurisdiction of this case is not affected by the repealing act, but none of them, in our judgment, afford any support to it. They are all cases of exercise of judicial power by the Legislature, or of legislative interference with the Courts in the exercise of continuing jurisdiction. On the other hand, the general rule supported by the best elementary writers is, that "when an act of the Legislature is repealed, it must be considered, except as to transactions, passed and closed as if it never existed." And the effect of repealing acts upon suits under acts repealed, has been determined by the adjudication of this Court. The subject was fully considered in Norris *vs.* Crocker, and more recently in Insurance Company *vs.* Ritchie, in both of which cases it was held that no judgment could be rendered in a suit after the repeal of the act under which it was brought and prosecuted. It is quite clear, therefore, that this Court cannot proceed to pronounce judgment in this case, for it has no longer jurisdiction of the appeal; and judicial duty is not less fitly performed by declining unauthorized jurisdiction than in exercising firmly that which the Constitution and the laws confer. Counsel seem to have supposed, if effect be given to the repealing act in question, that the whole appellate power of the Court in cases of *habeas corpus* is denied. But this is an error. The act of 1868 does not except from that jurisdiction any other cases, and appeals from Circuit Courts under the act of 1867. It does not affect that jurisdiction which was previously exercised. The appeal of the petitioner in this case must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE CASE OF THE EMIGRANT SHIP JAMES FOSTER, JR.

A Grand Jury was impaneled in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District, yesterday, for the purpose of having the charges against the carpenter, boatswain and third mate of the emigrant ship *James Foster, Jr.*, investigated.

The following named gentlemen constitute the Grand Jury: Franklin Woodruff, Foreman; Charles Jenkins, N. T. Beers, Joshua Atkins, Wm. Dunning, George H. Peters, Wm. Hutchins, Samuel M. Stebbins, Samuel Crowell, Wm. H. Little, George Floto, J. H. Law, Robert Murray, Jr., Albert Jewett, L. B. Bacon, J. Q. Adams, John Satchell, George B. Carboret, Ed. Wesson, J. B. Hutchinson, Alfred Becar, C. M. Felt and G. N. McChesney.

In his charge to the Grand Jury Judge BENEDICT, after calling their attention to the fact that sixteen of their number would be necessary to form a quorum, and twelve must concur to find a bill, said the District-Attorney had felt obliged to summon them for this term to look after a single class of cases arising out of the laws which govern the sea for the protection of passengers and sailors. Such cases came before the Courts of the United States because they arise out of transactions on the high seas which belong to no State. The regulation of ships owned in the United States belongs to the Government of the United States, and offences committed there are to be taken cognizance of by a Grand Jury in a United States Court. He would not take time to go into the matter at any length, not being well enough acquainted with the facts to give them an outline of the case. He understood, however, they would be called upon to consider whether or not on certain ships which have been engaged in the transportation of emigrant passengers to the port of New-York, the treatment of these passengers had been such as the law required, or whether or not the owners, officers and masters of those ships have failed in carrying out those laws, which would make it proper that they should be indicted in that Court, not only in reference to the treatment of the passengers, but also of the crew. They were to look at the general interest of the United States, as well as the rights of the passengers. Emigrant passengers are transported to the United States in great numbers on board sailing ships, and the rights of the passengers had been carefully guarded by Federal law, as it had been found that those rights required to be protected by Federal law, if not, it would be detrimental to the interest of the country. Those laws carefully provided for the provisioning and arrangement of the ships, but for most of the cases of the violation of those laws, the remedy is a penal action brought by the passenger, in which he is entitled to recover a very considerable sum by way of damages. They had, however, only to investigate the present case as far as it might offer grounds for criminal proceedings, and if they found that on board any American ships the laws of the United States in reference to the protection of emigrant passengers had not been strictly complied with, it would be their duty to indict persons whenever it was found they required to be indicted. The laws were very strict, and in some cases they hampered trade, but they were intended to hamper trade for the purpose of protecting both passengers and crew. The District-Attorney will show them the provisions of the statute, and they would ascertain whether or not there had in this case been any violation of the criminal law. They would also be asked to consider the relations which have existed between the crews and officers of certain ships, as I am informed this relation is a strange one. Masters of ships are themselves peculiar, so also the sailors, and they are obliged to have strange laws in some sense, and strict laws, for a ship is an unlimited monarchy when at sea, where the officers have great power, and it was necessary that they should exercise those powers with great care. Masters have no right to inflict cruel or unusual punishment upon the crew, they have no right to withhold proper food, and no right to allow improper food. Many aspects of that case would be presented to them in order to ascertain whether any violations of the law had been committed in that respect. They would have before them passengers and sailors, and most probably the officers of those ships, and some judgment would be required to be exercised as to the weight to be attached to the testimony or the sailors, who are a singular class of men and liable to great exaggeration. They are subject to a great deal of ill-treatment, and we consider them as a class, owing to their calling, liable to more ill treatment than any other class of citizens. They are a class of men whose statements require to be taken with great care, and much good judgment and careful examination would be required to ascertain the truth in this case. It would not be their duty to try the case; that was for a petit jury. The case had gained great notoriety and attracted considerable notice; their action in reference to it would excite universal attention, and he therefore hoped they would thoroughly weigh the matter before coming to any conclusion.

The papers were then handed to the foreman and the jurors retired to their rooms.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

Wilson, Korn, Whimster and Theriot, charged with conspiring to rob the Government in obtaining by fraud large amounts in drawback, are to be required to furnish fresh bail before the authorities in the Southern District, it having been decided to carry the case to that district for trial.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The Nebendorf case was continued yesterday, additional witnesses being brought to testify that they had seen defendant remove canceled stamps from bills and checks, and stick them on new bills and checks.

The case was then adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 14.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE EXPRESS COMPANY LITIGATION.

Wm. G. Fargo, President of the American Merchants' Union Express Company, &c., Elmore P. Ross, President of the Merchants' Union Express Company, and a stockholder therein, and Henry Wells, President of the American Express Company, and a stockholder therein, vs. James W. Blatchford, James H. McVicker, Chas. B. Harris, and Wm. C. Williams.—The argument in this case was continued to-day by Mr. John E. Burrill in behalf of the defendants. As our readers may remember from what has already appeared in the TIMES, this suit is in the nature of a "Bill of Peace," and is brought for the purpose of confirming the American Merchants' Union Express Company in the title and use of certain property and assets transferred to it by the Merchants' Union Express Company and the American Express Company, and of restraining perpetually the prosecution of many suits hostile to such title and use, and which are intended to annul the consolidation of the Merchants' Union and the American Express Companies. It seems that five such suits are pending, that others are threatened, and that many others may and can be brought. The consolidation of the Merchants' Union and the American Express Companies, was effected Nov. 25, 1868. The consolidated Company was to be thereafter known as the American Merchants' Union Express Company. On that day there was an actual conveyance and delivery of real estate and personal estate, cash and cash funds to the amount of $5,300,000; each of the old companies contributing one-half. By this agreement the stock of the new Company was fixed at $18,000,000, of which one-half was to be allotted to the shareholders of each of the old companies. Part of the contribution on the part of the Merchants' Union Company was a call of five per cent. upon its shareholders, made the day previous, amounting to $600,000, without which the consolidation could not be effected. The stock of the American Company had been $9,000,000. That of the Merchants' Union Company (nominally $20,000,000 originally) had been reduced to $18,000,000, and inasmuch as the terms of the consolidation were equal, each holder of the American stock was entitled to surrender his share and take an equal amount in the new Company, while the holders of the Merchants' Union stock were required to surrender two old shares for one of the new, and they were also to pay the five per cent. call in order to be entitled to make the conversion. On Dec. 1, 1868, the two old Companies practically went out of existence. Their separate lines, agencies, offices, &c., all became merged in the new organization. There is a prayer in the complaint to the effect that the Court adjudge that the consolidation shall stand, and that all persons, other than the defendants, who shall hereafter commence suits for the disturbance of the consolidation may be made parties defendants; that the defendants herein, and others who may be made parties, may be perpetually restrained from taking any further proceedings in any suit involving the validity of the consolidation, &c.

The argument of the motion will be resumed on Thursday morning. The great amount of money, and the vast interests involved in the motion give this proceeding before Judge CARDOZO an interest which otherwise it would not have to the public.

For the plaintiffs, Ex-Judge Geo. F. Comstock, Chas. A. Rapallo, J. K. Porter, Ex-Judge Van Vorst and Mr. Pomeroy. For the defendants, Messrs. E. W. Stoughton, J. E. Burrill, Ex-Judge Strong and Mr. Sewell, of the firm of Sewell & Pearce.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 14.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—FURTHER PROCEEDINGS IN THE SUIT BY THE RECEIVER.

Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., Receiver, vs. Henry C. Crane and The Corn Exchange Bank.—This case, already noticed in our columns, came before the Court to-day on an order made by Judge BARNARD to show cause why the five millions of dollars, alleged to be in the Corn Exchange Bank, should not be paid over to the receiver or deposited in some trust company.

Mr. Field read the affidavit of Receiver Tweed as follows: That as he is informed and believes there is a large amount of money, amounting to $5,000,000 and upward, in the Corn Exchange Bank, belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, but deposited to the credit of Henry C. Crane, which was there when the injunction order was served, and which draws no interest; that said money, if deposited in a trust company, would draw interest at the rate of four, five or six per cent.

Mr. Clark Bell read the affidavit of Henry C. Crane, one of the defendants, to the effect that he is not an officer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and was not at the time of the commencement of this action, but that he is a director thereof; that he has not now, nor has he ever had on deposit any money to his credit as trustee in the Corn Exchange Bank in the City of New-York; that he has for some time past had an account with the Corn Exchange Bank of the City of New-York in his own name, and for his own benefit, being an ordinary bank account on which he makes deposits and draws checks; that he has deposited with or loaned to the Corn Exchange Bank, on said account, various sums of money, and has drawn against it by checks in the usual course of his business; that at the time this action was commenced there was a balance due him from the said Corn Exchange Bank, but for no such sum as is untruly alleged in the complaint in this action or in the affidavit of the plaintiff herein sworn April 12, inst., on which the order to show cause is based, or for any such sum or sums; that the balance so due him from the Corn Exchange Bank is his private property, and belongs exclusively to him in his own right; that no part thereof belongs to the Union Pacific Railroad Company; that no part thereof is the proceeds of the bonds of that Company, or of bonds issued by the Government of the United States to that Company, and sold by that Company, as is untruly alleged upon information and belief in the complaint in this action; that no part of said balance due him from the Corn Exchange Bank at the time of the commencement of this action was for money received by him from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or from any one for its use or benefit; and that no part of the same was or is held by this deponent in trust, directly or indirectly, for the use or benefit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; that, on the contrary, the same is his personal and private property, and all the allegations in plaintiff's complaint, and in his said affidavit in relation thereto, and particularly alleging that the same was deposited in said bank by him, deponent, for the purpose of concealing the same from the plaintiff, or any person, is wholly false and untrue. He further swears that he was not at the time of the commencement of this action, nor had he been for some time immediately preceding that date, in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in any capacity, and that on no occasion did he ever draw upon his said private account in the Corn Exchange Bank, as aforesaid, upon, or in obedience to, the orders or directions of any of the officers of that Company. That he is informed and believes that at the time of the commencement of this action the pretended suit of James Fisk, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and others mentioned in the complaint in this action, was not pending in this Court, nor was the same pending therein at the time of the alleged appointment of the plaintiff as Receiver, as in the complaint mentioned; and that the plaintiff in this action never was lawfully appointed Receiver of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and that he is not the lawful Receiver thereof; and deponent denies that the plaintiff in this action has any right or claim, legal or equitable, to the said balance of his (deponent's) bank account, or to any part thereof; or that this Court has any jurisdiction to require the said balance of defendant's bank account, or any part thereof, to be so deposited or disposed of as mentioned in the order to show cause, made in this action and dated April 12th, 1869.

Mr. Tracy then read the affidavit of Mr. Dunham, of the Corn Exchange Bank, as follows:

Edward W. Dunham swears that he is the President of the Corn Exchange Bank, the above defendant; that Henry C. Crane is and long has been a dealer with said bank, and has kept, and now keeps, a bank account with said bank, upon which he receives credit for moneys paid into the bank, and is charged with checks drawn on said bank; that said account has been and is in the name of Henry C. Crane alone, without any addition or qualification, and said dealings are with him alone; that all moneys paid into the bank on said account, so far as the bank or said deponent has any knowledge or notice or belief had been the proper moneys of Crane in his own right; that the money of said Crane, or in anywise under his care and control, was in said bank at the commencement of this suit, nor at any time since; but said bank then did and now does owe to Crane balance of account, payable upon his demand on check, and that said balance is not the sum of $2,000,000 or thereabouts, nor the sum of $3,000,000 and upwards, nor any like sum; and that this deponent and the said bank are informed and are advised, and he (deponent) believes that plaintiff, Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., has no right or authority of Receiver, &c.; and that there is no such suit as in the complaint mentioned pending in this Court, and that Tweed has not been directed or permitted to bring this suit, and that the bank is not bound in law to pay over any moneys which it owes to said Crane, unto said Tweed, or to any trust company, unless upon a judgment or upon Crane's order, &c.

After the reading of the affidavits, Counsellors Tracy & Bell, in behalf of the defendants, and Mr. Field, for the Receiver, discussed the motion at considerable length. We have not space for their remarks.

Judge BARNARD said: Every contested motion argued at the Chambers necessarily raises disputed questions of fact, and whenever the Court, on hearing any of these disputed questions, sees justice cannot be properly administered without having a further inquiry into the facts alleged, it immediately orders a reference. This application is not to pay the money to Mr. Tweed. The application is to take it from the bank that is paying nothing, and to send it to a trust company where it will pay something pending this litigation; and if it should turn out that the plaintiff has made a mistake in the commencement of an action of this kind he will have to respond in damages, (which his bond will be amply sufficient for,) and the defendant, whose money may have been taken, will have it secured by the protection of the law, and at the same time have the proper rate of interest awarded to him, such as the law allows a trust company to give. I don't see any reason why this case should take a different course from that which motions of law take, that is, to have it examined, which can be done in the course of a few days by a referee, to see who owns this money, and whether it belongs to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. If it does not, of course this order will be discharged immediately, and such an order will be made by the Court, which will protect Mr. Crane in all his interests and all his rights, and give him full compensation for any damage he may sustain. I will make an order of reference to Mr. Amasa A. Redfield, to report at an early day.

* * * In making this order of reference I did so because there is a disputed question of fact here, and there are certain things that a Court has a right to take notice of, of itself. Now, in this case it appears that Mr. Crane, up to a very recent period, was a clerk of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Bell—That is not true, in point of fact.

The Court—Mr. Durant swears to it.

Mr. Bell—No, that he was Mr. Durant's private clerk?

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Bell—He is not in the employ of the Company, and has not been for a year past; he swears in this affidavit he is not.

Mr. D. D. Field—How does he happen to have a desk in his office?

Mr. Bell—If any one swear he is in the employ of the Company, then the proceeding will be to attach the man that made that affidavit.

The Court—As I was proceeding to say, there are certain things the Court has a right to take notice of outside of the facts that appear in an affidavit. Now, in this case, it appears by the testimony of Mr. Durant, that Crane is his confidential clerk.

Mr. Bell—That is true.

The Court—The petition states a large sum of money, some two millions of dollars, to be in this Corn Exchange Bank, and then the affidavit denies that there is any such sum, without stating how much it was, and the Court itself would have ordered a reference, because it has a right to presume, judging from all the ordinary rules of life, that a man who has two or three millions of dollars will not give it to a clerk, or any one else. Therefore, for the purpose of not only aiding the administration of justice, but for the purpose of protecting the Court, and all the officers on both sides, it would have ordered a reference, although, if the facts had been substantially denied, I should not have been governed by them any more than I was when I held Circuit Court, when one of the counsel, for the purpose of putting off a cause, swore his client was dangerously sick in bed, when I walked down Broadway with him that morning, and he was not sick. I think the order of reference is right.

For plaintiff, Mr. Field; for defendants, Mr. Chas. Tracy and Mr. Clark Bell.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

A WIFE IN SEARCH OF HER HUSBAND'S ESTATE.

Winifred Ward vs. Ellen Ward.—The plaintiff in this suit claimed to be the widow, and the defendant the sister of a man named John Ward, who in 1834, immediately after his marriage with the plaintiff, came to this country from Ireland. He went into the cotton-sample business, and amassed a large fortune, which was invested in real estate on the outskirts of this City, and died, it is said, in 1864. When his wife followed him to this country he refused to recognize her, and they never lived together as man and wife after separating in Ireland. The wife refused to apply for a divorce, and on the death of her husband, it is alleged that efforts were made to keep that event from coming to her knowledge, the body of the deceased being put into a store box and hurried off to Philadelphia. Mrs. Ward, however, learning of his death, brought suit to recover her thirds of the estates, which is said to consist of a large quantity of real estate on the outskirts of this City, and also to include a part of Lefferts Park.

One of the witnesses called for the plaintiff swore to having seen her married to a John Ward, but was not able to say whether it was the deceased or not, and the plaintiff could not swear to the death of her husband, for reasons already stated. Another witness, John Dinneny, swore to having seen the marriage solemnized in Roscommon, Ireland, but had no knowledge whether Mr. Ward was dead or not. The evidence put in to prove that plaintiff was the wife of John Ward, consisted of several letters written by him to her in 1835 and 1837, and the handwriting was sworn to by Mr. Price, cotton broker, Mr. Garrick, John Brett and John Farrell. There were no postage stamps on the letters, but witnesses were produced who swore to having seen them in the Dead Letter Office in Ireland in 1840, and it was also proved that at the time they were written no postage stamps were required to be put on letters going from this country to Ireland. The case was tried yesterday morning in the Supreme Court Circuit before Judge Barnard. The estate of John Ward is valued at about $100,000, and the jury after a short absence brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, allowing her one-third of the estate.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—APRIL 14.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

DISPUTED COMMISSIONS.

Gideon Mead and Nathan S. Mead vs. Sarah J. Lewis.—This was an action brought to recover the sum of $1,200, commissions for the sale of a house, the circumstances of the transaction, as disclosed by the testimony on the trial, being as follows: Gideon Mead, one of the plaintiffs, sold to Mrs. Lewis, the defendant, the house No. 24 West Thirty-first-street for $40,000. A few days after the purchase Mrs. Lewis expressed to plaintiff Gideon Mead a desire to resell, and asked him if he would not endeavor to effect a sale, naming $41,500 as the minimum price. In a day or two Mead effected a sale to a Mr. Frost for the sum of $42,000. It was claimed by Mead that Mrs. Lewis, when requesting him to sell, asked him what he would charge for his services, and agreed to give him half the advance over the price she had paid him. This she refused to do after the sale had been perfected, alleging that she had entered into no such agreement; that Mead had been a visitor at her house for about fifteen years; had played "whist" with the members of her family; had an interest in the sale of the house himself, he holding a third mortgage thereon; and that his agency in its sale was the result of friendship and interest combined, and not in pursuance of any contract as a real estate agent. The evidence was somewhat conflicting as to what the correct understanding between the parties really was, and, as is frequent with juries in such cases, they brought equity to their aid, split the difference, and gave plaintiff a verdict for half the amount claimed, with interest.

D. and J. McMahon for plaintiffs; F. B. Bryan and Mr. Paddock for defendant.

EMIGRANTS' BAGGAGE.

Catharine Young vs. The Atlantic Steam Navigation Company.—This was another of the numerous cases which have recently arisen out of loss of emigrants' baggage at Castle Garden. The circumstances are exactly similar to that against the same Company recently reported very full in the TIMES, and in which a verdict for some four thousand dollars was recovered in favor of the plaintiff.

As was the plaintiff in that case, so the plaintiff in this also was a passenger on board the steamship *Helvetia*, and was transferred to the receiving ship *Illinois* in the lower bay, and from thence transported by tug to Castle Garden, while her baggage was transported on a separate tug. The plaintiff was refused permission by defendant's agent to accompany her baggage, one piece of which, containing property of the value of $198 57, was never delivered to her. The action was based on the ground of a tortious conversion of the property by the defendants or their agents, and that specific question was submitted to the jury, who rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed. It was understood to be claimed by the defendants that these judgments were unavailable, inasmuch as the Company had been changed from the title under which suit was brought, to that of the "National Steam Company."

Henry Morrison for plaintiff; John Chetwood for defendant.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer stands adjourned until Monday, when the calendar, already published in the TIMES, including three murder trials, will be taken up.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 14.

By Judge Cardozo.

Rieser *vs.* Rieser; order granted.

McGrowan *vs.* Brown et al.; reference ordered.

Knapp *vs.* Sargent et al.; motion granted and receiver appointed.

By Judge Barnard.

Van Rensalaer et al., *vs.* Shute, &c.; amendments allowed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 14.

By Judge Monell.

James McLaughlin et al. *vs.* Terence Farley; motion denied with $7 costs.

George W. Richardson *vs.* William Smith; motion granted.

Margaret Sugue *vs.* Thomas Cull; motion to vacate order of arrest denied. Bail reduced to $250.

Gottfried Schmaelzlein *vs.* Charles Reinhardt; motion granted.

Henry Read *vs.* Henry G. Cushing; extra allowance of $150 granted.

In the matter of Moses E. Ludington to be discharged from custody on *habeas corpus*; prisoner discharged.

Eliza Krause *vs.* Frederick Schlamp et al.; motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

Ira E. Doging *vs.* Wm. McEvily et al.; on payment of $1,060 to the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, said lien be discharged, and the said clerk mark the record of said lien "discharged."

Before Hon. C. L. Monell, Justice.

No Special Term Calendar will be called to-day, (Thursday,) April 15, 1869. The causes set down for, and all litigated motions returnable to-day, will stand over until Friday, April 16, 1869.

By order JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 14.

By Judges Daly, Brady and Barrett.

Van Cleve *vs.* Abbott; judgment affirmed.

Morgan *vs.* Hughes; judgment affirmed.

Coulter *vs.* Ford; judgment affirmed.

Reynolds *vs.* The Commerce Fire Insurance Company.

Frebourg *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company; judgment affirmed.

Bullock *vs.* Raynor; judgment affirmed.

Waddington *vs.* The Waddington Gold and Silver Mining Company; judgment reversed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

BURGLARY.

John Smith was indicted for an attempt at burglary, at the house of E. Dornberg, No. 356 West Twenty-second-street, on the 23d of March. Mr. Dornberg knew nothing about the matter except that a pane of glass was broken. Officer Hill saw the prisoner and two other men come down Twenty-second-street on the night of the burglary. The prisoner left the others, crossed the street, climbed up the balcony of the house to the second story, and was on the point of raising a window when his comrades discovered the officer and whistled; the prisoner jumped from the balcony and ran, the officer after him. Several fences were crossed, and the officer, finding that the prisoner was getting away, ran around the end of a block, and intercepted him, that is, knocked him down with a club, and then carried him to the Station-house.

The jury, after retiring, brought a verdict of "Guilty." The sentence was two years and six months in State Prison.

FORGERY AND LARCENY.

Peter Lynch had two indictments against him, one for forgery the other for grand larceny. The charge of larceny was tried first. It appeared in evidence that a forged order of Wendel & Co. was presented at Devoe's paint store, and on the order $43 worth of paint-stuff was obtained. It was carried to Hughes' paint store, and there the prisoner appeared and sold the goods to Hughes and gave a receipt for the money, signing it with the name of John Williams. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." The Judge sent the prisoner to State Prison for five years.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN—SINGULAR ACCUSATION AGAINST COUNSEL.

Isaac Dodge was indicted for assaulting Policeman O'Connor with an iron bar. When the case was called Mr. White rose and stated that he was going to break up the ring in the Court. He said he had been appointed to defend the prisoner, and that after he had spent two days in running about Brooklyn for witnesses, it was ascertained that the prisoner had money, and straightway Mr. William F. Howe had got him ousted, and had taken the case himself. Mr. White added that last week he defended two clients of Mr. Spencer in Mr. Spencer's absence, and got them acquitted, but had received no compensation for it. Mr. Spencer rose and said he hoped Mr. White would defend no more of his clients, for he wished his clients to have a fair chance. He said that as Mr. Howe was not present, he would defend the prisoner Dodge.

The policeman who was assaulted was put on the stand, and testified that on the 18th of March his attention was attracted to a crowd of drunken sailors on Pier No. 47. When he approached, two sailors went on the vessel, and one, named Woodard, reaching over the side, struck him with a belaying-pin. He saw the prisoner with the iron bar, and heard him say, "If this wasn't so heavy, you'd get it." Then he went on the ship to arrest Woodard, and was there knocked down by a blow on the head, and was struck again on the ribs, but did not see his assailants.

Emanuel Weissenberg, a policeman, testified that he was on the pier and saw the prisoner knock O'Connor down with the iron bar. The defence brought forward a sailors' boarding-house keeper by the name of Powers, who said the prisoner was an excellent man. A shipping-master named Swan followed with similar testimony. The jury brought a verdict of "guilty of assault with attempt to do bodily harm," with a recommendation to mercy. The sentence was thirty days in the City Prison.

THE BOGUE CASE.

Frederick L. Bogue has several times been brought up for trial, on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretences, and the trial has always been postponed. Bogue was formerly in the Fire Marshal's office, from which he was dismissed for drunkenness. It has been stated in Court that he was one of a gang concerned in passing a great many bogus checks, and that he had also been connected with the Vigilance Committee, of which a morning paper used to furnish such terrible accounts. Bogue came to the Bar again yesterday, and the District Attorney stated that he thought "public necessity required" that the prisoner should be discharged on his own recognizance. This was done.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

THE CLAIRVOYANT CASE.

An examination was held yesterday in the case of Hermine E. Gulet, of No. 869 Third-avenue, who, it will be remembered, caused the arrest of Madame Byron, the clairvoyant, upon a charge of defrauding her of $18. In her cross-examination the complainant stated that she had caused the arrest merely for the purpose of recovering the money. She had paid the Madame, and she did not wish to prosecute her. As no other witnesses were examined, it is presumed that an amicable arrangement has been made, and that no further proceedings will be taken.

FALSE PRETENCES.

John Pickersgill, of No. 14 Varick-place, made a complaint stating in substance that in consequence of an advertisement of a partner wanted in a steam packing-box manufactory, he applied to the advertisers, Armstrong & Co., No. 2 Rector-street. The man represented as Mr. Armstrong told Pickersgill that the business was well established, and would amply repay any investment. In consequence of the representations made he paid $1,000 for an interest in the business of Hunt & Co., No. 326 West Twenty-first-street. Pickersgill soon afterward found that there was no business whatever, and declared his belief that he will be able to prove that Hunt and one McCreery, who pretended to be the partner in the concern, do not really own the establishment. Upon this complaint a warrant was issued, and George C. Loren, who was identified as Armstrong, was arrested by Sergeant McDermott. The warrant also called for the arrest of Hunt and McCreery, but they have not yet been apprehended. The case was continued for an examination this afternoon.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

A NEW CHARGE.

The arraignment of Morris Loeb and Edward Wilson upon a charge of burglary has been noticed, and these prisoners were yesterday confronted with a new charge. It was alleged that some days since they met the errand boy of Isaac B. Kleimer, of No. 469 Broome street, on the corner of Elm and Broome streets, and by the offer of 50 cents induced him to carry a note across the street, and kindly consented to take charge of the hats he was carrying until his return. When the boy did return he found the man and the hats gone, nor was any trace of either found until yesterday, when Loeb and Wilson were recognized as the thieves, and a large portion of the hats were recovered. The property being valued at $75, the prisoners were committed on a charge of grand larceny.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 14, 1869.

$40,000 U.S.5-20C.'64...	115	5 Fourth N. Bk.....	103⅛
20,000 do.......b3	115⅛	25 do..........	104
40,000 U.S. 5-20C.,'67.s3	113¾	60 West U. T.......	41
3,000 U.S.5-20C.,'68...	113⅞	100 do.........s3	41⅛
9,000 U. S. 5-20C., '74, Indorsed.......	114⅛	300 Mar. Pf..........	37⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s Cur.....	104	210 Pacific Mail......	92½
19,000 Tenn.St.6s,new	65¾	25 Del. & Hud. Can. bet. call.......	126⅛
10,000 do........	65⅛	100 At. Mail......b. c.	22
500 Va. St. 6s, x c..	57	400 Hud. R............	145
2,000 Mich. S. 6s, '78.	98	200 do......2d call	145⅛
1,000 N. C. St. 6s......	60¾	100 do............	145¾
8,000 N. C.S.6s, New.	55	50 Chic. & N.W.Pf...	95¼
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Iss..........	88½	53 Lake Shore R.....	98⅛
1,000 La. 6s, L. Bds..	71	5 Chi. B. & Q.......	173
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M..	93⅛	25 Mil. & St. P......	77⅛
4,000 C., Cin. & Ind. Cen. 1st M.....	82¾	100 do.........b10	78
10,000 Mar. Trus. 10s ctfs.............	65	220 do............	77⅞
1,000 MichSo.S.F.Bs.	99⅛	100 do.........b3	78
39 Bk. St. of N. Y..	110	200 T., W. & W.......	69
50 Amer. Ex. Bank..	118	20 N. Y. & N. H....	120
5 Tenth Nat. Bank.	98	50 New-Jersey Cen.	112
		110 Morris & Es......	87¾
		10 P., Ft.W. & C.....	130⅛
		18 H. & S. J. Pf.....	113⅛

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$5,500 U.S. 6s, '81, C...	116⅞	$11,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67..	113¾
20,000 do..........	116⅛	9,000 do..........	113⅞
45,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	120⅛	10,000 do.........s3	113⅞
50,000 do.....small	119	6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68,	114
3,000 do..........	119⅛	10,000 U. S. 5-20R. '67.	113⅞
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64,	115⅛	321,000 do..........	114
25,000 do..........	115⅛	75,000 do.........b3	114
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	117⅝	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	105⅛
9,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........	113¾	1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40,C.	105⅛
50,000 do..........	114	5,500 do..........	105⅝

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

$2,000 N. C. State 6s,	60⅞	200 Hudson R. R......	145⅛
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s, New..........	54⅞	100 do..........	145⅝
5,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	71	200 Harlem..........	138
5,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	80⅛	50 do..........	138⅛
7,000 Col. C. & I. C. 1st M..........	82⅞	50 do..........	138¾
3,000 T.&W.1stM.Ex.	91	10 Mich. So. R......	99
2,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s	94	141 Ill. Central......	139¾
20 Gallatin Nat. Bk.	110	100 Chi.& N.W.Pf...	95⅜
50 West. U. T......	41	25 Lake Shore......	98⅛
200 do..........	41⅛	100 C. & R. I.......	133⅛
200 Mariposa Pf.....	37⅝	50 C. C. Cin. & I.R..	70
50 A. M. U. Ex. Co..	40⅛	100 T., W. & W.......	69⅜
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	31⅛	60 P., Ft. W. & C.....	130⅛
100 New-York Cen...	163⅞	[illegible]	114
		7 H. & St. J. R.Pf.	113
		100 Col., C. & I. Cen.	39⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000 Tenn 6s,.n.....	66	200 Mil. & St. P.Pf.b3	85
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.c	31	200 Fort Wayne...x d.	131⅛
100 Am. Mer. Ex.....	40⅛	100 do.........b10	132
100 Canton Co.......	59⅞	100 do..........	131⅛
200 Pacific Mail.....b3	92⅛	600 Ohio & Miss......	32⅛
100 do..........	92⅛	200 do.........b5	33
100 do..........	92⅛	200 do.........c	32⅞
100 West. U. Tel.....	41	200 Lake Shore......	97¾
100 do..........	41⅛	300 M. So. & N. I....	98⅛
200 do..........	41⅛	200 do..........	98⅛
100 N. Y. Cen.......	163⅛	200 do.........b3	98⅛
400 do..........	163⅛	100 do..........	98⅛
200 do.........c	163⅛	100 do.........b10	98⅛
100 do.........b2	163⅛	200 do..........	98⅛
200 do..........	163⅛	1200 Clev. & Pitts......	90⅞
200 do.........b5	163⅛	200 do.........b3	91
200 do.........b3	163⅛	100 Chi., R.I.& P......	133
400 Harlem..........	138	200 do.........c	133
100 do..........	138⅛	100 do..........	133⅛
400 Reading.........	93	100 do..........	133⅛
200 do..........	93⅛	500 Chic. & N. W.....	84
300 do.........c	93⅛	100 do..........	83¾
200 do.........b10	93⅛	300 do.........c	95½
200 Mil. & S. P......	77⅛	800 Chi. & N. W.Pf.s3	95¾
100 do..........	77⅛	1200 do..........	96
		200 do.........b5	95⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000 Tenn. 6s, new.	65⅞	100 T., W. & W.......	69
25 Wells-Fargo Ex..	30⅞	200 Ohio & Miss......	32⅞
100 Adams Ex.......	59	100 do..........	33⅛
100 Amer. Mer. Ex...	40⅛	400 Clev. & Pitts....	91⅛
100 Quick. Min.Co....	21⅞	200 do.........c	91
100 Canton......b3	60	200 do.........b3	91⅛
100 do..........	59⅞	200 M. So. & N. I....	98
200 Pacific Mail.....	92⅞	500 do..........	97⅞
100 do.........b5	93	200 do.........b3	98
200 West. U. Tel.....	41⅛	200 do.........c	97⅞
400 Harlem..........	138	100 do.........b10	98
400 New-York Cen....	163⅞	100 do.........c	97⅞
200 do.........c	163⅞	200 Lake Shore......	97⅞
300 do..........	163⅞	400 Chic., R. I. & P..	133⅞
200 do.........b3	163⅞	200 do.........c	133⅛
100 do..........	163⅞	100 do.........b3	133⅛
100 do.........b5	163⅞	200 Chi. & N. W......	83⅛
400 Reading.........	93⅛	400 do..........	83⅞
100 Mil. & St. P.....	77⅛	200 do.........b5	83⅞
100 do.........c	77⅛	200 do.........b30	84
		100 Chi.& N.W.Pf....	95⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Tenn.6s, New.	65⅞	100 T., W. & W.......	69⅜
2,000 do..........	65⅞	600 Mil. & St. P......	77⅛
10,000 N. Car. 6s, new	54⅞	200 do..........	77⅞
100 Wells-Fargo Ex..	30⅞	100 do.........b3	77⅞
100 Adams Ex.......	59⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf..	84⅛
50 Amer. Mer. Ex....	40⅛	100 do..........	84⅛
40 U. S. Ex.........	58⅛	100 Ohio & Miss......	32⅞
100 Mar. Min........	19⅛	200 Fort Wayne...x d	131⅛
300 Mariposa Pf.....	38	100 do..........	131⅛
600 Pacific Mail.....	92⅛	100 Mich. So. & N. I..	98
500 do.........s3	92⅛	600 Clev. & P. R......	91
300 do.........s3	92⅛	200 Lake Shore......	98
200 do.........s5	92⅛	200 do..........	97⅞
100 do.........b5	92⅛	300 C., R. I. & P......	133⅞
100 West. Un. Tel....	41⅛	200 do..........	133⅞
400 N. Y. Cent'l......	163⅞	100 do.........b3	134
300 do.........b3	163⅞	100 do..........	134
200 do.........s3	163⅞	300 Chi. & N. W......	83⅛
400 Hudson..........	145⅛	1000 do.........b60	84⅛
500 Reading.........	93	300 do.........b3	83⅛
50 Chi. & Alt.......	153⅛	1100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	95⅛
300 do..........	153	200 do.........b3	95⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Amer. M. U. Ex..	40⅛	200 Reading.........	93⅛
100 do..........	40⅛	100 do..........	93⅛
100 Quicksilver......	21⅛	100 Mich. Southern..	98⅛
100 do..........	21⅛	100 do.........b3	98⅛
100 West. U. T......	41⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.....c	83⅞
100 do.........b3	41⅛	100 do..........	83⅞
100 do..........	41⅛	200 Erie............	33⅛
100 Pacific Mail.....	92⅛	800 do..........	33⅛
100 do..........	92⅛	300 do.........b3	33⅞
100 do.........b3	92⅛	300 do.........c	33⅞
100 N. Y. Cen.......	163⅞	300 do.........b10	34
100 do.........b3	163⅞	100 Ohio & Miss......	32⅞
200 Clev. & Pitts....	91⅛		

WEDNESDAY, April 14—P. M.

The sales of Gold, after reopening at 132⅞ ₱ cent., as they closed last night, advanced to 132⅝@¾@⅞ ₱ cent. The *Bulls* in the Gold Room professed to be acting on political news from Washington touching our foreign relations, but no distinct or immediate cause of difficulty was seriously suggested. It is fair to presume that we are not going to war with any great Power just yet, and we are not likely to give provocation to any great Power to make war upon us—outside the Gold Room. The Cash Gold was easy. The steamship *Java* arrived this afternoon with a further shipment of Gold from England, and also a considerable amount of May coupons on 5-20s, which can now be prepaid at the Treasury Office. The business in the Foreign Exchanges fell off after the sailing of the Cunard steamer, and the market was flat, and, if anything, lower than yesterday. The Bankers' rates were 107⅝@¾ on London 60 days, 108⅜@108⅝ Short Sight, and 108⅝@¾ for Cable transfers.

The Treasury Office received $292,000 in Gold for Customs, and prepaid $164,000 May Interest.

The Cable telegrams this Afternoon report firmness in the English markets for 5-20s, for Consols and for Cotton, and also a further advance in the French Funds. The inference is that Money is cheaper in London than the Bank of England rate of 4 ₱ cent., and that great abundance continues in Paris. The half-monthly settlement on the London Exchange in United States 5-20s is reported in favor of a further rise in these Bonds. In our own market to-day the 1862s were firm, and the 1867s advanced to 114@114⅛ ₱ cent., with a strong demand at the 2:15 P. M. Government Board of the Stock Exchange. This is not wholly due to the relaxation in the Money market, which makes slow progress, Gold Interest at 7 ₱ cent., equal to 10 ₱ cent. per annum, being the prevailing rate to-day, with exceptions at 12 ₱ cent., and as cheap at some of the Banks, which were creditors at the Clearing-house this morning, as 7 ₱ cent. Currency. But there is a very strong prevailing belief in higher prices for the funds later in the season, and although this is not shared by all the Street operators in 5-20s, the fact that they have been acting, of late, in the contrary direction, rather contributes through the *short* interest thus created to advance prices.

A report comes from Washington this Afternoon that the Secretary of the Treasury will offer to prepay his Gold Interest. To make this general on both the Coupon and Registered Stocks paying Interest in July and January, some new rule should be made in regard to closing the books of registration on the 30th of April, in place of the 31st of May, or for 60 days in place of 30 days previous to the Dividends, as at present. It is also respectfully suggested to the Secretary that the United States Treasurer, who holds in trust about $370,000,000 Stocks (mostly registered,) for the National Banks, as security for their Circulation and Government Deposits, be authorized to pay over the Gold Interest at once to all Banks disposed to rebate 6 ₱ cent. for prompt payment. The registration of these Stocks cannot well be changed before the 1st of July. We understand that the books for paying the Registered May Interest have not yet been received at the New-York Office, although the transfers were closed on 31st March. This delay, of course, precludes all possibility of prepaying this important portion of the May Interest.

The Railway market was quite animated early in the day in New-York Central and Rock Island, and some other of the Western Roads, Central advancing to 164@164¼ ₱ cent.; but the dealings were generally less spirited at the later Boards, and the price of Central fell back ¾@1 ₱ cent., while the advance in Rock Island was well maintained. The Miscellaneous Shares were without material fluctuations. Mariposa closed ¾ ₱ cent. higher; sales at 38 ₱ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	105⅛	105⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	120⅛	120⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅝	114⅛
American Gold Coin	132⅞	132¾
Bills on London, 60 days	107⅛	107¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	65⅞	65¾
Virginia Bonds, old	57	57
Missouri Bonds	87	87
North Carolina Bonds, new	54½	54¾
New-York Central	163¾	162¼
Reading Railway	92⅞	92¾
Chicago and Rock Island	132¼	133¾
Northwest Common	83⅞	83¼
Northwest Preferred	95¾	95⅛
Michigan Southern	98	98
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	130½	131⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	90¾	90⅛
Pacific Mail Company	92⅝	91¾
St. Paul Preferred	84¾	84¼
St. Paul Common	77½	77¼
Toledo and Wabash	68¾	69
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾	32¾
Mariposa Preferred	37½	38
Lake Shore	97¾	97¾
Hudson River	144¾	145

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	116⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	114
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	116⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	114
5-20 reg., 1862	110⅛	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	123
5-20 coup., 1862	120⅛	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871	123
5-20 reg., 1864	110	End. coup., 1871	123
5-20 coup., 1864	115	End. coup., 1874	115
5-20 reg., 1865	110⅛	10-40 reg.	105⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	117⅛	10-40 coup.	105⅛
5-20 coup. '65, n. i.	114	6s Currency	103⅞
5-20 reg., 1867	114⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '70.	100⅛	Louisiana 6s, levee bds.	70⅞
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77.	100⅛	California 7s	122
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79.	100⅛	California 7s, large bds.	121
Ill. War Loan	100⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Indiana 5 ₱ c.	97⅛	Rhode Island 6s	100⅛
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73.	100	Alabama 8s	99
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78.	98	N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70.	100
Tenn. 6s, ex cou.	67	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72.	101⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	65⅞	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73.	101⅛
Virginia 6s, ex cou.	57	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74.	101⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds.	59	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75.	101⅛
Georgia 6s	80	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77.	101⅛
Georgia 7s, new bds.	93⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78.	101⅛
North Carolina 6s	60⅞	N.Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '71.	100
North Car. 6s. n. bds.	54⅞	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '74.	100
Missouri 6s	87	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '75.	100
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is.	88⅛	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76.	97
Louisiana 6s	72⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Hanover	110
Manhattan	140	Irving	110
Merchants'	130	Metropolitan	142
Mechanics'	131	People's	140
Union	130	Market	122
Phœnix	107⅛	Nassau	106⅛
North River	108	Shoe and Leather	135
Seventh Ward	110	Corn Exchange	130
State of New-York	114	Continental	99⅛
Commerce	122	St. Nicholas	115
Mech. Bk'g As'n	120	Commonwealth	114
Ocean	105	Imp. and Traders'	131
American Exchange	118	Fourth National	103⅛
Chatham	150	Ninth National	112
Bank of the Republic	117	Tenth National	98
Bank of N'th Am'ca	110	Gold Exchange	137

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90⅛	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e.	88	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n.	88	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	90
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70.	100⅛	Clev. & Pit. C. S. Fund	83
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85.	102⅛	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
H. R. 7s, 3d M., 1875.	99⅛	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	85
Harlem 1st M.	102	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct. '69-72.	112	Chi. & Alton S. F.	99
Mich. C. n. 1st M 8s, '82.	114	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	93⅛	Chi. & Alton inc.	90⅛
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱c.	99	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	101⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	91⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. d.	91⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	87
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con.	95	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	88⅛
Tol. & W. 1st. M. ext.	90	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	94
Tol. & W. 2d M.	86	Ro'e & Wat'wn 1st bs.	100
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	77⅛	Mar. Trustee Cer.	65
Tol., W. & W. c. c. S'k. F.	80⅛	Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds	93⅛
Gt. West'n 1st M. '68.	101	Western Union bonds.	86⅛
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93.	80	Cleve., P. & Ash. n. b.	100
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	70	Cleve. P. & Ash. o. b.	92
Gal. & Chi. extended.	95	Buffalo & Erie, stock.	95
Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M	82⅛
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	99	Iron Mountain bonds.	83
Chi. R. I. & P.	93⅛		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $630,344; total payments, $566,439; balance, $89,921,871. The receipts include for Customs, $292,000; for Gold Notes, $59,000.

The Petroleum Trade will hold a meeting at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day, to take into consideration the question of changing to an earlier hour than is customary the time for holding the daily business session at the Exchange.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company pay both the Principal and Seven per Cent. Interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, Free of Government Tax.

A limited amount only of these Bonds may be had, at par and accrued interest in currency, of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.

NEW-YORK, April 10, 1869.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251, Broadway.

GENTS: On the night of the 22d ult., our store, No. 20 South-st., was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book-safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Bankers' Chest inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.

DAVID DOWS & CO.

☞ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN A BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglars of Securities of all kinds, including Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by this Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each tenant.

The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 14, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	10	Peas, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	6,572	Pork, bbls	280
Flour, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	199
Cornmeal, bbls	100	Lard, pkgs	313
Cornmeal, bags	....	Beef, tcs. and bbls	....
Wheat, bushels	2,100	Whisky, bbls	298
Corn, bushels	28,103	Petroleum, bbls	522
Rye, bushels	....	Resin, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	11,631	Spirits Turpentine	....
Barley, bushels	....	Tar, bbls	....
Malt, bushels	1,670	Pitch, bbls	....

ASHES—Pots continue quiet but firm at $7 75@$8 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are inactive and nominal at about $9 12½@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been more call from export buyers, especially for Rio, at steady rates. The trade demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported of 583 bags Rio, ex *Nautilus*, 3,500 bags do., ex *Contest*, (a resale,) and 3,700 bags do., ex *Edith*, at Baltimore, on private terms; also, 100 bags Laguayra at 17½c. ₱ lb. The Hamburg steamers are taking out a large Coffee freight at 35s. ₱ ton. We quote, as before: Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@14⅝c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Exporters have been buying quite freely to-day, having taken 3,954 bags. Spinners, too, have been purchasing with more confidence, having bought 1,241 bales. The speculative demand has been somewhat brisker, and 623 bales were disposed of to speculative purchasers. The sales in transit were 224 bales, making the total business of the day 6,042 bales, at prices which show a further slight improvement in prices, the market closing very firmly, on reduced offerings.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb...	25¾@26	26@26¼	26¼@26¾	26¼@26¾
Good Ordinary...	26¾@27	27@27¼	27¼@27¾	27¼@27¾
Low Middling...	27¾@28	28@28¼	28¼@28½	28¼@28¾
Middling...	28¾@29	29@29¼	29¼@29½	29½@29¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,769
Receipts last week	10,344
Receipts preceding week	8,156
Receipts since Jan. 1	251,709
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	574,113
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,632
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,310
Exports since Jan. 1	86,473
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	275,496
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	110,000
Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.	
Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,941,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,952,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,051,000
Exports same time last year	1,387,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	352,500
Estimated stock same time last year	251,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand at a further partial reduction in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,250 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $5 90@$6 45; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 45@$7, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 05@$6 55 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 40@$6 00
Extra State	5 90@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 90@ 9 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 05@ 6 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 60@10 00
Extra Genesee	7 10@10 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 10@12 75

Southern Flour is quiet at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 270 bbls., at $6 40@$7 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 05@$13 25 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is inactive at $7@$9 25, as extremes, for old, and $9@$10 50 for new Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales, 325 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues quiet at $4 85@$7 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Cornmeal is in very limited request at $4 25@$4 75 for Western, $4 45@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls.

GRAIN.—Spring Wheat has been quoted lower, on a very moderate inquiry, partly for export. Winter has been held firmer, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,000 bushels, including White Western, on private terms; Amber do. at $1 70@$1 72½; No. 2 Spring at $1 40@$1 44, in store and delivered, the latter rate for a small lot; and White California at $1 62½@$1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn has been heavy and lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,500 bushels at 85½c.@87½c. for New Mixed Western, chiefly at 86½c.@87c. for sound; 85c.@87c. for Old do., in store; 87½c.@89c. for do. do., delivered, the latter rate for strictly prime; 90c.@95c. for Yellow and White Jersey, Western and Southern, and 81c.@85c. for unsound, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in more demand at $1 35@$1 38 for Western; sales 9,000 bushels. Barley has been quiet and heavy; sales have been reported of 3,500 bushels Canada West on private terms, and 2,000 bushels German at $2 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been inactive at $2@$2 05 ₱ bushel. Oats have been steady, on a moderate business; sales 39 bushels Western at 77c., in store, and 78c.@78½c., chiefly at 78½c., delivered, ₱ bushel.

HOPS—Have been in demand at firm rates, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The receipts of the week have been 39,780 Hides and 81 bales do.; sales, 34,250 Hides and 181 bales, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 1,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., private terms; 2,900 Dry Corrientes, 22 lbs., 20½c., gold, as they run; 2,350 Dry Cordova, 20@21 lbs., private terms; 10,000 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20½ lbs., 22½c.@22¾c., gold, selected; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande Kips, to arrive, 11½ lbs., private terms; 2,400 Dry Central American, 18@20 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Truxillo, 16 lbs., 19c., gold, in bond; 400 Dry Sisal, 17 lbs., private terms; 850 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., 20½c., gold, as they run; 450 Dry Porto Cabello, 22@25 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Mexican, 18@20 lbs., 17c., gold, as they run; 1,300 Dry Mexican Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 2,800 Dry Texas, 22@28 lbs., 21c.@22c., currency, as they run; 300 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 32 lbs., private terms; 500 Wet Salted Havana, 50 lbs., private terms; 700 Wet Salted Mexican Kips, 24 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Texas, 70 lbs.. 11¾c.@12c., currency, as they run; 1,600 City Slaughter, 50 to 75 lbs., 11¾c.@12c. currency, selected; 115 bales Calcutta Cow, (part to arrive,) private terms; 16 bales Calcutta Buffalo, private terms; 50 bales Manila Buffalo, private terms. The stock of hides on hand is 68,800 hides, (same time last year, 203,100) as follows: 32,000 Dry Buenos Ayres; 900 Dry Montevideo; 1,600 Dry Rio Janeiro; 1,200 Dry California; 5,000 Dry Central American; 9,000 Dry Mexican; 18,000 D. & S. Texas; 600 D. S. Curacoa; 500 W. S. Rio Janeiro.

LEATHER—Sale has been very dull at a shade easier prices, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 30c.; Hemlock, Good, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@27c.; Hemlock, Poor, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c. Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@23c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been very little inquiry for any description to-day, but prices have been quoted without change of movement. Grocery grades have been in most request. Sales have been reported of 150 hhds. Choice Porto Rico at 75c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Old and new crop Porto Rico at 40c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon. And, in detail, as follows:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@38c.	—@—
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	48c.@50c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	40c.@42c.	50c.@53c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	40c.@55c.	50c.@75c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	45c.@55c.	50c.@70c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	70c.@82c.

NAVAL STORES—There have been no fresh arrivals reported. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request and not offered freely at 49½c.@50c., chiefly at 50c. for merchantable, and 50c.@50½c., chiefly at 50½c., for shipping lots, ₱ gallon; sales have been reported of 130 bbls. merchantable at 50c. ₱ gallon. Crude Turpentine has been inactive at about $4 25 ₱ 280 lbs. There has been a better inquiry for Wilmington Tar, prices of which have been quoted steadier, with sales reported of some 3,000 bbls., part to arrive, at $3 40, as it runs, ₱ bbl. Strained Resin has been less plenty and held with more confidence. There were free bids of $2 46@$2 47½, but no sellers at less than $2 50 ₱ 280 lbs., at which latter rate some 1,800 bbls. were disposed of, including 1,000 bbls to arrive. A sale was also made of 1,000 bbls. Strained at $2 55 ₱ 280 lbs., thirty days' credit. The better grades of Resin were in reduced supply, and quoted firm, but were inactive. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 49½c.@51½c., chiefly at 50c. for merchantable, and 50½c. for shipping lots, ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 25; Resin at $2 45@$10 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice W. G.; Tar at $2 60@$3 50; Pitch at $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The market has been inactive for all descriptions since our last, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 20@$1 22½; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 05; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 62½; Red Oil at 82½c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 02@$1 03; Olive at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—With very moderate offerings at the going rates, we have to report a light trade in Crude in bulk, generally on the basis of 17c. ₱ gallon—the asking rate for round lots. Sales of 250 bbls. were reported at this figure, at which buyers were not disposed to operate freely. There were no receipts of Crude here. 240 bbls. were received at Philadelphia. Barreled Crude was quiet and quoted nominally steady at 22c.@22½c. ₱ gallon. Refined was in request at 31½c., but not available to any considerable extent at less than 31¾c.@32c. for standard White ₱ gallon. Sales were reported of 500 bbls. at 31½c.; and 1,500 bbls., buyer April, at 31¾c. ₱ gallon. For April to July delivery here, the bidding price was 33½c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, Refined was quoted at 31¼c.@31½c. on the spot for standard White, with no business reported. For forward delivery at Philadelphia there was more call, and sales were reported of 3,000 bbls., balance of April, at 31½c.@31¾c.; and 1,000 bbls., May, at 33c. ₱ gallon. There were bids for June delivery of 34c.; July, 34½c.; May to September at 35c.; May to December, 36c.; and June to December, also 36c. ₱ gallon. Some rumors were in circulation of business having been transacted for May to December delivery at 36c. for Standard White ₱ gallon, but were not authenticated. The receipts of Refined here to-day were 522 bbls., and at Philadelphia, 2,100 bbls.

A meeting of the trade has been called for 2 P. M. to-day, April 15, at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-st., to consider the propriety of altering the 'Change hour from the late afternoon, as at present, to about noon, as a more convenient hour for most interested parties. Very many of the trade favored the hour from 11 o'clock A. M. to noon as that which would be most generally satisfactory.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after at stronger prices. Sales have been reported of 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $30 75@$31, closing at $31 regular for New Mess; $30 75 for Old Mess; $28 50@$29 for Western Prime Mess; $30 25@$30 50 for Thin Mess; and $26@$26 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue scarce and quiet. City Dressed, 14¼c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in more demand at unchanged prices; sales equal to 325 packages, at 16½c.@17c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams, and 12¾c.@13¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet but firm; sales of 200 boxes, including Cumberland at 16¼c.; Short Rib, 16½c.; ₱ lb. Lard has been in fair request at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 850 tierces and bbls. at 17¾c.@19¼c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 18¼c.@18½c. for City, and 18¾c. for Prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Sales were also reported of 500 tierces Prime Steam for forward delivery, including May seller, at 18¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 160 bbls. Tierce Beef is in very moderate request, including New Prime Mess at $23@$28; Indian Mess at $26@$33 ₱ tierce; sales 120 tierces. Beef Hams are in less demand at $26@$32 ₱ bbl.; sales 275 bbls., chiefly to smokers. Butter and Cheese continue quiet at former rates.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	45@48
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	43@45
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	42@44
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	40@43
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	37@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ lb	45@48
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	40@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ lb	42@44
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb	37@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	38@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb	35@36
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	30@33
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	28@32
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	26@28
Common Western, ₱ lb	23@25
Western Rolls, ₱ lb	25@35
Canada, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	31@35
Canada, Common, ₱ lb	23@25
New Crop Butter, tubs, Good to Prime	43@48

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb	21 @22½
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb	20 @21
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb	21 @22½
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb	19 @20
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	10 @15

SUGARS—The market has been very quiet for all kinds since our last, and there has been rather less firmness in prices, though the principal holders have been unwilling to make any concessions to buyers. Sales have been reported of only 176 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@12¼c., and 200 boxes low grade Havana at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted nominally at 11¾c.@12c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 12c.@12¼c.; very good to strictly Prime do. at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. And Bagged Sugars thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Manilla, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in limited request and heavy, ranging from 14c.@16¼c., the latter an extreme, difficult to realize, for Crushed.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 91,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c., chiefly at 11½c. for prime; also, 48,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18½c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive and nominal at 92c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A little more firmness has been noted in the market, but business has been on a limited scale. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,350 bales Cotton at ¼d. by sail and 3-16d. by steamer ₱ lb.; 15,000 bushels Grain, by steamer, at 2½d. ₱ bushel; and 10 tons Heavy Goods, by steamer, at 15s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, by steamer, 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Corn at 3½d. ₱ bushel; and 500 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs. The Hamburg steamers have taken Coffee freely at 35s. ₱ ton. A British brig, with 4,000 cases Petroleum, for Seville, Spain, on private terms.

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WANTED—BY A LADY WHO CAN COMmand the highest references, a position in a school, or as visiting or resident governess, or as companion and to assist in housekeeping; can instruct in English, music, and rudiments of French. Address TEACHER, No. 48 East 21st-st. Catholic family preferred.

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FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY, STRONG GIRL, a situation in a small private American family as general houseworker; is a good washer and ironer, and can make bread; has the best City reference. Call at or address No. 156 West 19th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable person to mind children and assist with chamberwork; would wait on young ladies; did so in last place; would assist a lady in the duties of her house; good reference from last place. Can be seen till suited at No. 222 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid; would assist with the washing or do plain sewing; has ten years' of undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate plain cook; willing to do some washing and ironing, in a private family; can give the best City reference from her last place, where she has been two years. Apply for two days at No. 123 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork, or would wait upon an elderly lady or grown up children; six years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 244 West 16th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 425 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, a few more engagements by the day, as some of her customers are gone to Europe; best of references, if required. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 309 West 44th-st., west side 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class chambermaid and fine washing and French fluting; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 36 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMstress to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen in the store, No. 42 Spring-st., from 9 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations as chambermaid and waitress, and are willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at N. 106 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE person, a situation as seamstress, and to look after children; can make their clothes very neatly; will be found very reliable; a home wanted; country or City. Call or send to No. 122 3d-av., near 14th-st., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 East 32d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; is an excellent laundress; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 333 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, at her own residence, family washing; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting. Call or address No. 329 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH woman to take care of an invalid, or one or two children and sew; of unexceptionable character, and has not been long in this country. Apply at No. 46 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND EXperienced girl, a situation as child's nurse, and to do plain sewing; is willing to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at the residence of her former employer, No. 109 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference; has no objections to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 205 West 41st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chambermaid; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 482 6th-av., corner of 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as good cook in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer; references, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 19th-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitres, to go to the country; Tarrytown or Irvington preferable. Call at No. 224 West 27th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as an excellent cook in a small family; is a good cook; is willing to assist in the washing; no objection to the country; good City reference. To be seen for two days at 424 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and plain seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 800 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., top floor, back rooms.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; is willing to assist with the washing; three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 335 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress and to assist with the care of children, or will wait on a lady; reference given. Can be seen at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant American girl, a situation to travel with a lady; has no objection to take care of children. Call at No. 239 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid or laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 208 West 35th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 439 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable Protestant girl; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 439 West 26th-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress; the very best of City reference given from her last employer. Can be seen for one day at No. 21 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good cook, and is willing to assist with the washing. Call for two days at No. 214 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 130 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as cook in a private family; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., up one flight of stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as nurse, or seamstress and chambermaid; has six years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 642 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch Protestant woman as laundress or chambermaid; good City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as laundress; no objections to assist in the chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 21 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., from 11 till 4.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing; is an excellent laundress; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 305 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation to do chamberwork, and assist in waiting, or attend to children; best City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 243 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as seamstress and to take charge of grown children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; the best City reference. Call at No. 341 East 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUAtion; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 526 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY a respectable young English woman; fully competent to take charge of a baby or children; satisfactory City reference. No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 325 East 16th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; will be disengaged in a week, in consequence of the family going to Europe; has first-class reference. Call or address No. 384 5th-av., back door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant as nurse, or to wait on a lady who is going to Europe. Apply for two days at her present employer's, No. 102 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; ONE who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker, and will assist in washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., rear.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES a situation; can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 246 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; good City reference. Call at No. 202 West 21st-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best of City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 15 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman; will assist with the washing; best of City reference given. Call at 203 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook. Call, for two days, at No. 63 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 126 West 20th-st.

COPYING OF ANY KIND IS DESIRED by a young lady, who is accustomed to copying Court testimony, law, &c.; she writes a good and rapid hand. No triflers need answer. Address MARY E. GRAHAM, Station D.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for a very competent and trustworthy person, as nurse to children and to do plain sewing, embroidery, &c.; she is a member of the Episcopal Church, and has excellent City references. She can be seen on Thursday, (April 15,) at No. 26 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a small private family; understands meats and soups, baking and dessert; would assist with the washing if required; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 436 4th-av., corner 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or would see to growing children; has three years and five months' reference from her last place; family going to the country preferred. Call for two days at No. 228 East 29th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as first-class cook and to assist with the washing in a small private family; best City references. Can be seen till suited, at her present employer's, No. 154 East 30th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS nurse by a Protestant; has had long experience in nursing; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant; family having a country place preferred; the best of City references. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, who can furnish good reference, as cook; understands pastry, game and soups; also, making butter, ice-cream, &c.; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 155 West 41st-st., corner Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant widow as cook; is willing to assist with washing; has a boy four years old she would like to have home with her; best City reference; has no objection to the country or a boarding-house. Can be seen for two days at 407 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, A situation as seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is willing to assist in the nursery or with chamberwork. Call at or address No. 303 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; has best of City reference from her last place; no objection to go in the country Summer months. Call at No. 109 West 33d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women together; one a first-class cook, the other a first-class waitress; thirteen years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at corner of 37th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, a situation; thoroughly understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would take care of grown children; has first-class reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and to do plain sewing and chamberwork; is willing to go in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 797 1st-av., near 47th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND laundress, with excellent City references, seven years in one family, a situation in the City, or a few miles in the country; an excellent baker; does up linen in style; wages $14. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, with the best of City reference of ten years in her last place. Call or address No. 135 East 27th-st., corner Lexington-av., over the grocery store, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid; would assist with the washing or do plain sewing; has ten years' of undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 28th-st., bet. Madison and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is a good baker; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 429 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation; has several years' reference from her last places; would do chamberwork; would go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 301 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as a thorough chambermaid; would do the fine washing or go as laundress in a small family; City or country; best of City reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit plain dresses; dresses hair nicely; operate on machine; has good City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman as a superior cook; understands every branch of the department in English and French style; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; can flute; does up ladies' fine muslins nicely; or chambermaid and laundress; City or country; good City references. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands the business, and is a good baker; can take full charge of the kitchen; the best City reference given. Call at No. 164 5th av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as waitress in a private family, or to assist in chamberwork if required; willing and obliging; best of reference given. Call at No. 604 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid in the country. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 11 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and laundress; has first-class City reference from her last place. Call at No. 402 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer. Call for two days at No. 212 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking the charge of an infant from its birth; City reference. Call at No. 334 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, with excellent City reference, in a private family or small boarding-house; makes pastries, soups and jellies. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse, to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 345 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business and can give the best references. Call at No. 526 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has four years' City reference. Call at No. 162 Orchard-st., between Stanton and Rivington sts.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, TO GO OUT by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 236 9th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; no objections to the country; good City reference from her last place. Call at 354 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a respectable young woman; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 209 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; City or country; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR CHAMBERwork and sewing, or chamberwork and assist in fine washing; understands fluting; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 65 Forsyth-st., in the rear, first basement.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing. Call at No. 115 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; no objection to the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 115 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, a situation as nurse. Call at No. 109 West 20th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing, good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

A YOUNG LADY, WITH BEST OF recommendations, desires a situation as companion; could make herself useful; a pleasant home the greater object. Address H. P. P., No. 211 East 19th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKING.—A lady wishes employment by the day or week in families; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses, sacques and basques; terms reasonable. Address one week Mrs. J. M. UNDERHILL, No. 312 East 12th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, Protestant, as waiter and valet; will be disengaged in a week in consequence of the family going to Europe; has first-class reference. Call or address WAITER, No. 384 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable young man of long experience; is an excellent groom, strictly temperate and obliging; good City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; one who thoroughly understands his business in all these branches, and can come well recommended. Address P. G., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference from his late employer; will be found willing and obliging; the country preferred. Address M. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; married; no family; is willing and obliging, sober and honest; understands his business thoroughly; best reference. Address THOMAS J., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young colored man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is a good careful driver; City or country; has best City references from last employer. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a small private family; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address A. NOELY, No. 122 Greene-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a situation as valet or traveling servant, to a family going to Europe; good City reference given. Address T. R., No. 278 5th-av., for four days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable young man; he is a safe and experienced driver, in City or country, and thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; is not afraid of work; best of City reference for character, honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man, Protestant; capable, honest and obliging; a good milker, and not afraid to work on a gentleman's place; very best City and country references; only moderate wages expected, if a place to live; country preferred. Address J. F., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF SOBER and industrious habits, a situation as coachman in a private family; has no objections to take care of a cow and make himself useful on a gentleman's place in the country; can give the best of reference. Address COACHMAN, private stable, No. 10 West 44th-st.

WANTED.—A PRACTICAL GARDENER, A Scotchman, with family, from a good institution in Europe, and 13 years in good places in this country, is desirous of taking charge of a gentleman's country seat, where honesty, industry and ability will be appreciated. Address C. H. JACKSON, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as either gardener or coachman; no incumbrance; understands his business in either capacity; good reference from last place. Address for one week, JEREMIAH GALBRAITH, New-Rochelle, Westchester County.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend for services to any gentleman; he is a first-class groom and faithful driver, sober and attentive to his business. Address O. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a steady, reliable man, having a thorough knowledge of the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is a good, careful City driver; can give the best of City reference. Call on or address D. H., at harness store No. 118 West 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY MAN, lately married, a situation as gardener; thoroughly understands his business; has had entire charge of gentlemen's places in their absence; best reference from former and last employers. Address D., No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG Englishman, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family in the country; is a good groom and driver; can assist at gardening and milk; best City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, (without incumbrance;) he as coachman and gardener or practical farmer, she as cook or general servant; are temperate, well recommended and efficient. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man a situation as coachman; has no incumbrance; country preferred; five years' best reference can be given from last employer. Call or address No. 73 West 28th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a single man of long experience in the City; six years' reference from last place. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 36 Lexington-av., in the private stable.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH A small family, (Protestant,) a situation as gardener and farmer; wife to take charge of dairy; can come well recommended. Address G. T., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM BY a young man who has had some experience; wishes to learn it thoroughly; best references; wages no object. Address J. W., No. 218 East 78th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT (SINGLE) man, employment as groom and coachman; he thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has very good reference. Address C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man, who understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good reference from last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, a situation as coachman; is an excellent groom; good driver; understands thoroughly the care of horses, harness and carriages; good City reference. Address L. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as first-class groom in a private family; is willing to make himself generally useful; has first-class City reference from his last employer. Address GROOM, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; is a good groom and careful driver; can take care of a cow; is willing and obliging; has good references. Address W. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands both branches; can milk if required; good reference from last employer. Address M. E., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for her coachman, whom she can highly recommend as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call or address Mr. WILSON, No. 34 Warren-st., corner of Church.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; has a thorough knowledge of agriculture and horticulture; best of references. For further particulars address, for two days, F.G., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man, (Presbyterian;) willing to make himself generally useful; is a good and careful driver; has no objection to the country; good reference. Address R. A., Box 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion; is not afraid to work; understands handling horses; a good driver; is sober and honest. Address JAMES, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND his wife, a house to take charge of for the Summer months; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 44 West 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, (Scotch;) an excellent hand with horses; best of references. Call on or address R. W., at seed store No. 69 Nassau-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober and competent man; thoroughly understands his business, and is a good careful driver. Address J. R., No. 21 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman; his wife as laundress or chambermaid; good reference. Address LOUIS SAMPLE, No. 135 Amity-st., rear.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man. Can be seen at his present employer's, where he has lived 7 years, No. 278 5th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman or groom; can milk; good reference. Address B. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as salesman in a retail book store; has had some experience; has a good general knowledge of books; can give unexceptionable City reference; salary not so much an object as a good situation. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 1,490 Post Office, City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FRENCH PROTESTANT FAMily seamstress; must understand operating; also, two English Protestant seamstresses; must cut and fit for children, also operate; four first-class Protestant nurses and seamstresses, for infants and grown children; twenty good cooks, to assist in washing; ten chambermaids and waitresses, twelve good laundresses, twenty smart girls for general housework; also, first-class cooks, pantry, kitchen and cleaning girls, for good situations and highest wages, at the Select Employment Agency, No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st., first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMIly, a middle-aged Protestant Scotch, Irish or German woman, as cook, who understands the work; also a young woman as laundress and chambermaid; the best references required; others need not send. Call between 11 and 2 o'clock on Wednesday and Thursday at No. 21 East 24th-st.

WANTED—MEN WHO WRITE VERY plainly to assist in the preparation of Trow's New-York City Directory. Address, in writing of the applicant, with references, R. B. HALLOCK, No. 52 Greene-st. Applications in person will not be attended to.

WANTED—NUMBER OF SEAMSTRESSES, ladies' maids, experienced waitresses, chambermaids, cooks of all kinds, houseworkers, and tidy young girls as nurses, waitresses, chambermaids; excelent situations ready for all. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman as nurse to live a short distance from the City. One with good City reference may apply at No. 10 East 37th-st., on Thursday, April 15, between 10 and 12.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., situations for a number of excellent cooks, cooks, washers, ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, young girls and those lately landed; for City and country.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURING COMpany, a traveling agent, well acquainted with the hardware trade of New-York State. Address, with particulars, B. D. C., New-York.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be active and willing; German or English Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 502 Grand-st., corner Sheriff.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress; she must be competent, neat and tidy; City reference from her last place will be required. Apply at No. 7 Madison-av., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN FOR SIX months; must know something about gardening. Address Post Office Box No. 2,083.

AGENTS WANTED.—GOOD CANVASSers can find steady employment. WHITLOCK EXPOSITION COMPANY, Nos. 35 and 37 Park-place.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

THE RENOWNED SOMNAMBULE clairvoyant, F. GUILTIN, who has met with the greatest success throughout the whole Continent, has lately arrived here from Paris. During her magnetic sleep she answers questions about the past, present and future; also gives written advice in that state to cure all chronic diseases in cases already given up as incurable by the most eminent physicians. Consultation hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.; for invalids, from 3 to 5 P. M. Residence No. 60 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., up stairs.

MME. LA BLANCH, THE GREAT UNrivaled and scientific medical clairvoyant and seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future, lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office No. 115 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. KERR, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 15, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DEMETRIUS G. SCOFIELD, SAMUEL L. SCOFIELD and JOHN M. MOORHEAD, and the late copartnership firm of D. G. SCOFIELD & CO., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that separate petitions have been filed in said Court by Demetrius G. Scofield and Samuel L. Scofield, above named, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge of each and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of April, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitions should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of April, 1869.
ap8-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES FREDERICK RAUN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Frederick Raun, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; and that the 3d day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of April, 1869.
ap8-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS PETTIBONE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Augustus Pettibone, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of April, 1869.
ap8-1aw3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE F. MOORE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George F. Moore, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of May, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of April, 1869.
ap8-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM CHURCHILL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Churchill, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of April, 1869.
ap8-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. STONE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William C. Stone, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of March, 1869.
ap1-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EZRA WHITE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Ezra White, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of May, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Charles L. Beale, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house in the City of Poughkeepsie, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1869.
ap8-1aw3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER TURNBULL, EDWARD SLADE and WILLIAM TURNBULL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 31st day of March, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Alexander Turnbull, of Baltimore, Maryland, and Edward Slade and William Turnbull, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, copartners, lately trading under the firm and name of Turnbull, Slade & Company, who were on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1869, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JARVIS SLADE, Assignee,
No. 100 Franklin-st., City of New-York.
ap1-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter JOSEPH COHEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 29th day of March, A. D. 1869.
ap1-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD BEHREND, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held on the 29th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled, "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.
ap8-1aw2wTh* JOHN TODD, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEEMON A. TRIPP, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Leemon A. Tripp, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, March 30, 1869.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.
ap1-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HARDING WESTON, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Harding Weston, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of April, A. D. 1869.
GEORGE S. HANFORD, Assignee,
ap8-1aw3wTh No. 229 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of H. B. MONTGOMERY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Theodore B. Gates, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Henry B. Montgomery, of the town of Prattsville, in the County of Greene, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of P. Van Volkenburgh & Co., by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, April 7, 1869.
R. P. BURHANS, Assignee,
Nos. 113, 115, 117 Worth-st., New-York.
ap8-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN MAENEL, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Herman Maenel, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, March 30, 1869
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
ap1-1aw3wTh* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON H. HANFORD, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Solomon H. Hanford, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, March 30, 1869.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
ap1-1aw3wTh* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD H. LADD, of New-Providence, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in New-York City, and formerly a member of the firm of Ladd Brothers, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 15, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES KINGON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James Kingon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of May, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of April, 1869.
ap15-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM GOLDSCHMIDT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Abraham Goldschmidt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of May, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of April, 1869.
ap15-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAX GABRIEL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Max Gabriel, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of March, 1869.
ap1-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH GOULDING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Goulding, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1869.
ap1-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON ROSENFELD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Solomon Rosenfeld, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1869.
ap1-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD FRIEDLANDER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 29th of March, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap1-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PASCHAL R. TURNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 19th March, 1869.
ap1-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY M. NIVER, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry M. Niver, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of April, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap15-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MYER MYERSON, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Myer Myerson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of March, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
ADOLPH L. SANGER, Solicitor for Petitioner, No. 243 Broadway. ap15-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES L. LAWRENCE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Charles L. Lawrence, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of March, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap15-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

IN THE FULL TIDE
OF SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.
DOWN-TOWN RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE,
NO. 12 VESEY-ST.

Very large additions to stock of Dress Goods from auction this week.

All qualities of Irish, French and English Plain Poplins.

Plaid, Striped and Chene Poplins, of all qualities, from 25c. up.

A great variety of new styles of goods for traveling dresses.

Linens, Damasks, Table-cloths, Napkins, Huckabucks, Sheeting, Shirting, &c.

Fancy Cassimeres, Repellant-cloths, Oil-cloths, Hosiery of every description.

New Goods from auction daily.

Purchasers of Dry Goods will do well to call and examine the assortment at No. 12 Vesey-st.

OPENING.
A GREAT VARIETY OF
BIRD CAGES,
Wooden-ware suitable for household purposes and gifts for wooden weddings, and other goods in the same department, at VERY LOW PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
6TH-AV., 14TH-ST. AND 13TH-ST.

ESTABLISHED 1819,
THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.
OFFICES:
No. 98 Duane-st., No. 752 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia. This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most improved machinery,
To dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANED WHOLE.
Note that these are our ONLY OFFICES.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Whalebone only $1; also the best French corsets in every style at reduced prices, laces, embroideries, stamped yokes and bands.
Trimmings for undergarments.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, opposite Arnold's new store.

MILLINERY.

L. BINNS WILL OPEN THIS DAY round hats and pattern bonnets, straw braids and flowers, laces, children's hats. L. BINNS' Millinery, 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, up stairs.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of E. VON LILIENTHAL & KELLY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. VON LILIENTHAL and JAS. R. KELLY will continue the business and pay the liabilities of the late firm, and collect all debts and demands due them.
E. VON LILIENTHAL,
JAS. KELLY,
JOHN R. KELLY.
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1869.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS. Characters by Mlle. Tostee and Mons. Decre.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Germon, and Mr. Marlowe.

BOOTH'S THEATRE
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, Davidge and Miss J. Fiddes.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
IVANHOE. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Lewis.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
FAZIO, OR THE ITALIAN WIFE. Leading character by Miss Marriott.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—ALADDIN.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE TEMPEST, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
RED HOT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

MEXICAN EXHIBITIONS.
No. 765 Broadway.
CHRISTIAN MARTYR AND CHILD, with great portraits of MAXIMILIAN and CARLOTTA.

COOPER INSTITUTE,
8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
LECTURE. Subject—"Temperance."

APOLLO HALL,
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
LECTURE—"Spratts at Saratoga."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A bill in relation to the property of married women was brought into the English House of Commons yesterday by Mr. RUSSEL GURNEY.

There was a Spanish rumor that PRIM was to come out to Cuba with large reinforcements, to suppress the insurrection in that island.

CUBA.

The latest advices seem to show that the insurgents are still active, especially in the Central Department.

Our correspondent at Havana sends us a graphic description of the public execution by the garrote of two political prisoners, named LEON and MEDINA. The execution was witnessed by thousands of persons, and when LEON in his speech from the scaffold shouted "*Viva la Independencia!*" shots were fired by individuals in the crowd, whereupon the troops fired upon the populace, killing eight persons. A terrible scene ensued, which is described in detail by our correspondent. His letter will be found in another column.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Persecutions of the native Christians are reported from Foo Chow.

Civil disturbances have recommenced in Japan. The party opposed to the Mikado are engaged in active hostilities.

Shocks of an earthquake had been experienced in some of the Japanese islands, but no damage of life or property is reported.

CONGRESS.

From the hour of assembling, the Senate remained in Executive Session until adjournment.

GENERAL.

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Woman's Suffrage was addressed yesterday in Boston by Rev. J. FREEMAN CLARK and Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR. Both gentlemen spoke strongly in favor of universal suffrage, irrespective of sex or color.

A new Merchants' Exchange is projected in Boston.

The cotton crops in Alabama have been much damaged by frosts. Replanting will be necessary.

The Legislature of South Carolina has taken active measures to attract settlers to the State. They have voted a large sum for the purchase of waste lands, which are to be offered on very easy terms to *bona fide* settlers.

Governor HOFFMAN has made a strong appeal to the Legislature to make the necessary appropriation for the support of the "Soldiers' Home" at Albany. It appears that this establishment affords shelter to about 300 men, all more or less disabled by wounds or disease contracted in the military service of the country.

EUGENE L. OATMAN, proprietor of a "pretty waiter girl" saloon in Chicago, on Sunday died by inhaling common gas from the gas fixtures in his saloon. He laid down on a table beneath the burner, to which he attached a flexible tube. Through this he inhaled the gas until death resulted.

A man named HENRY had his head cut off by the cars on the railroad at St. Catherines, Canada, yesterday.

Navigation is now open on the Kennebec River to Augusta, Me.

A person living in Rockford, Ill., believes that he has secured the absconding murderer, JEREMIAH SMITH. This man killed his wife in Ulster County last Fall.

The strike among the workmen in the Penn Slate Quarry, in Mount Bethel, is approaching a termination. About one-half the men have returned to their work.

The sufferers by the recent fire in Hancock, Mich., have been relieved as to their immediate wants.

LEWIS BAXTER was robbed on the railroad, near Pittsburg, of $1,875.

A special meeting of the Narragansett Steamboat Company was held at Newport on Tuesday, at which it was voted to ratify the purchase of the steamers and property of the Boston, Newport and New-York Steamboat Company, on the original terms.

A cold-blooded and deliberate murder has been perpetrated in St. Clair, Mo. A desperado and gambler named JOSEPH BROWN, killed a man named MARION TROUT and beat and severely injured another named BUTLER. He then escaped.

The Grain Association movement still continues to be the all-absorbing topic with the merchants of St. Louis.

AMNEL ROSENSTEIN, aged 13 years, while walking in his sleep in Philadelphia, on Monday night, fell from a third story window and was killed.

The carpenters of Albany are on a strike for higher wages. They were receiving $3 50 per day, and now demand $4.

An immense fire, fed by thousands of barrels of petroleum, was burning in Sharpsburg, Penn., last night. The oil refinery of FORSYTH BROS. was the scene of destruction, and the total loss is estimated at $200,000.

The fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of No. 54, the first German Masonic Lodge of this State, was celebrated yesterday afternoon and evening, at the Germania Assembly Rooms. Representatives of the twenty German lodges of New-York and Brooklyn attended, and the proceedings were crowned at night by a supper and ball. Speeches were made at the former by G. KINZER, Master of the Lodge; JOHN ANTHON, Deputy Grand Master of New-York State; Messrs. MERKEL, G. SCHMIDT, HARTUNG, HOHENTHAL and others.

The President of the Board of Fire Commissioners made a complaint to the Police Commissioners, yesterday, of the inefficiency of the First Precinct Police at the recent fire in Beaver-street, but as no complaint was made against any officer in particular the case was dismissed.

The Dry Goods Benevolent Association, or the society that was formerly known as the Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association, held a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening at the Cooper Institute.

Yesterday morning OTTO MANEKER and another painter, name at present unknown, fell from a scaffold at the premises in Thirty-sixth-street, near Tenth-avenue, when both were dangerously injured, and removed to the Mount Sinai Hospital. Both men are natives of Germany.

During the week ending on Saturday there were 435 deaths in this City, and 141 in Brooklyn. During the month of March there were 1,409 births in this City, and 1,198 marriages.

From Jan. 1 to April 14 32,586 emigrants arrived at this port.

The *Royal Alfred*, an English iron-plated vessel of 4,068 tons, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir GEO. RODNEY MUNDY, K. C. B., is expected here on the 25th inst.

A eulogy on the late Dr. D. C. AMBLER, of Florida, was pronounced at the University Chapel, last evening, by Dr. J. G. AMBLER.

Cotton was again active and a shade firmer yesterday. Breadstuffs were lower as a rule on a restricted business. Provisions attracted more attention; Pork and Lard were firmer. Coffee was in demand. Sugars and Molasses were quiet. Petroleum rather inactive. Naval Stores firmer and in moderate request. Freights quiet.

The Union Pacific Railroad Litigation—Some of its Legal Aspects.

The interest attending the novel and threatening features of this litigation is not unnatural. Indeed, the subject—the plaintiff, some of the defendants, the proceedings of the tribunal, the Judge who presides, are severally interesting, and some of them are little less than marvelous; and besides all this, the matter has higher claims upon the public attention, as illustrating the administration of justice in this great commercial metropolis.

Among the defendants arraigned are GEORGE ASHMUN, JOHN J. CISCO, JAMES BROOKS, E. D. MORGAN—eminent citizens, of national reputations,—and men like them, against whom, so far as we know, nothing more discreditable is known than that they are defendants in this suit, in which Judge GEORGE G. BARNARD grants *ex-parte* orders on the affidavits of JAMES FISK, Jr., the sole plaintiff.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company is a great corporation, created by the national Congress, engaged in constructing a railroad across the western wilderness toward California, and has heretofore had its principal financial office in the City of New-York, and has issued millions of stock, and has nearly completed its great work, which this suit arrests. Judge BARNARD, recently from California, is one of the four Judges of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District of this State, who, by various unique and startling proceedings upon the Bench, has achieved a judicial notoriety greater than that of all his three associates, if not greater than that of all his predecessors, united.

JAMES FISK, Jr., the plaintiff, next to PHINEAS T. BARNUM and GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, is the most original and enigmatical Yankee in the Union; and beyond a doubt is absolutely the most litigious. Not long since, in company with JAY GOULD and F. A. LANE, he obtained control of the Erie Railway Company; since which time gigantic over-issues of stock of that Company and notorious litigation, and an interesting and peculiar course of financial operations have made the name of JAMES FISK, Jr., familiar wherever private gossip and the public Press find an audience. But a few months since this same gentleman was a fugitive from the justice of one of this same Judge BARNARD's injunctions in the Erie litigations; and as such fugitive he sojourned in Taylor's Hotel, on the Jersey shore of the Hudson, for many weeks, in full view of the Court-house in which Judge BARNARD sat, and had the name of JAMES FISH, Jr., regularly called as a fugitive who had first flagrantly violated his injunction and had then fled the State. In due time harmony was restored, FISK returned, was never more than nominally punished, and we have not heard that anything but delightful harmony and intimacy has since prevailed between the Judge and FISK. Since that time, more than $20,000,000 of Erie stock has been illegally issued by FISK, Jr., and his three associates and the proceeds taken care of; Judge BARNARD has never arrested the work; he made GOULD receiver of the proceeds when the fraud was attacked; the whole matter went on so smoothly and successfully that JAMES FISK, Jr., has got rich, bought and runs the Grand Opera and one or more theatres, and has done some other things, to which few men are equal, so that his name is famous and New-York is better known.

These personal explanations are essential to enable our distant readers, or any one not familiar with judicial proceedings in some of the New-York Courts, to comprehend this Pacific Railroad litigation. Indeed, the interest in the litigation centres in two features—curiosity in respect of the personal actors, and a deep feeling of public alarm at the manner of administering what is claimed to be justice to JAMES FISK, Jr.

We do not mean to insinuate that the action of Judge BARNARD has been corrupt, but we do mean to say that, in our opinion, it is as extraordinary, unwarranted, arbitrary and as justly a source of public anxiety as anything ever done in our Courts of law, which is saying a great deal. We believe it will painfully arrest the attention of the forensic mind of the country, and that if a more just and deliberate judicial administration does not soon prevail in this City, capital will seek investment elsewhere, the commerce of New-York will be impaired and the judiciary of the State will be brought into much greater disrepute than at present.

These remarks are quite independent of what may be the truth or falsehood of the allegations of a want of fairness in the dealings as between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the "Credit Mobilier of America" and their stockholders. On these points we have already expressed an opinion by no means favorable to the conduct of these Companies. We speak now solely of the action of the Court and of the legal theories by which it appears to be guided. The allegations of fraud made and denied must be decided by the trial.

The case is simple, and had there been no sensational proceedings, or sensational party involved—had some eminent merchant or banker of New-York brought his suit before a Kent, a Duer, or a Oakley, or before Judge CLERK, or SUTHERLAND, or DALY, for such redress only as the law can properly give in such a case, there would have been no excitement of the public mind and only a few lines in the papers, and the action of Court would have made no foreigner tremble for the safety of his New-York City investments.

The Railroad Company was chartered in 1862. FISK began his action in July, 1868, in which he claims he is then owner of *six shares* of the stock of the Railroad Company, and that by reason of certain demands and offers made by him on the 21st of September, 1867, he is entitled to demand the rights of a stockholder of *twenty thousand* more shares from the last date, and he says the Company dispute such rights, and deny that he is a stockholder beyond the six shares. He further alleges that certain contracts made by the Railroad Company with the Credit Mobilier, and with others, are fraudulent; but whether made and completed before he claims to have become a stockholder does not appear. Five of the directors of the Company join in making affidavits which must be flagrant instances of perjury, if they cannot be accepted as conclusive proof that FISK has no claim to any stock beyond the six shares.

But taking the plaintiff's claim as he makes it, and treating every one of his statements as true, all he could demand would be that such portion of the bonds and such other property of either of the corporations defendant as could be demanded by a holder of twenty thousand shares of stock, after September, 1867, should be held by the defendants, or a receiver, until the decision of the court as to his being the owner of the twenty thousand shares, this would fully protect all he claims to be his right.

If the claim had not some other object,—if a final trial of the question of ownership of the twenty thousand shares of stock was really intended, and only protection in the meantime sought,—we cannot see any pretence for a general injunction for a prohibition against making *any dividends* or for a return of *all bonds and other property at any time delivered* to the "Credit Mobilier," until the plaintiff's rights are *fully admitted*. Yet such are the prayers of FISK's complaint.

It is hardly credible that the plaintiff made them in earnest; and it would seem the defendants did not suppose they were to be acted on; and until March 9, 1869, no proceedings appear to have been taken in the case.

Then occurred a proceeding, we believe without parallel in any of our Courts. On that day a supplemental complaint was filed, consisting of *six sentences* including the prayer, sworn to by JAMES FISK, Jr., on said 9th day of March. He therein merely states he has ascertained the Railroad Company intends to hold its election for directors the next day, and that it does not intend to allow JAMES FISK, Jr., to vote on the said twenty thousand shares for which he has no certificates—that certain persons, whom he does not know, are to act as inspectors, and that if he is not allowed to vote *he believes* it will result differently, and not be so well for the stockholders, and prays an injunction. The prior papers had said nothing about an election, and there is no where any allegation that the plaintiff's rights are in peril, or that the defendants are not abundantly able to respond in damages. Now, is it not too astounding for belief, that on such a paper, *ex parte* on that same 9th day of March, Judge BARNARD enjoined the holding of *any election* of directors by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, "until the right of the plaintiff to the stock, &c., is *determined in this action?*"

And it is for an alleged violation of such an injunction that the contempt proceedings are now pending.

We cannot feel surprise that after such proceeding the defendants sought protection in Congress and in the Federal Courts; nor is it surprising that Judge ROSEKRANS, of the New-York Supreme Court, made orders in aid of the removal of the case to the Federal Court.

We have no space, nor would it be useful or interesting to narrate the complicated proceedings and suits for damages which have followed in connection with the claim of one side that the case is now in the Federal, and of the other that it remains in the State, tribunal.

But the proceedings for the appointment of a receiver of the corporations defendant deserve attention.

If we may believe the affidavit of the directors referred to, the appointment of a receiver speedily was threatened by FISK if they failed to pay him a large sum of money, to obtain which, he said, was one of the objects of the suit. He told one of them that he had got the papers made out and signed by the Judge, and that the order for a receiver would be served before two o'clock the next day, if the large sum was not before paid!

However that may be, and without entering into the question whether JAMES FISK, Jr., may or may not ever establish in himself the rights that belong to the owner of 20,000 shares of stock, (which to us seems in the highest degree improbable,) it is enough to say that Judge BARNARD has appointed a young son of WILLIAM M. TWEED, (State Senator and champion of the Broadway Railroad bill,) a receiver, on giving bonds in the sum of only $100,000, and until judgment of FISK's action, of the property and assets, (alleged to amount to millions,) of the "Credit Mobilier," in New-York, and of "*all the property of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, &c.* in New-York, or subject to the jurisdiction of Judge BARNARD's Court, including all the millions of bonds issued by the United States for the construction of this Union Pacific Railroad; and it is further ordered that both of said corporations defendant, and their officers and agents be restrained from "paying out, parting with or interfering with any money, bonds or other property of which such receiver is appointed;" the possession and control of the same is to be delivered to such receiver, and he is to break open safes and use physical force generally to gain possession.

All this seems too monstrous and incredible to be accepted as a reality. Merely because a person's alleged claims as a stockholder are disputed, and when at most he is only entitled to have some adequate fund set apart for his protection if he establishes such claims, a vast corporation, whose pending works involve the national prosperity, and in whose success and credit tens of thousands in every condition of life are interested, and the solvency of which corporation is not challenged, has its annual election stayed by an *ex parte* order obtained but a few hours previous with a most reckless facility; has its bonds, funds, and the whole means of carrying on its work, its safes, books, records, at its central office, suddenly transferred to a receiver by a preliminary order of Court, and is forbidden further to interfere with them. And so things are to remain until the rights of JAMES FISK, Jr., as claimed by him, are fully *admitted!* Have these things really been done in the great commercial centre of an enlightened nation, in a Court of Equity, under pretence of law and justice, and can they to continue and this City prosper; and obedience to judicial decisions be enforced?

The Plunder of the City.

The following letter has been received by the Chairman of the Commttee on Railroads in the State Assembly:

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 12, 1869.

Hon. W. W. Campbell, Chairman of the Railroad Committee of the Senate:

MY DEAR SIR: Although, as is well known, I have never favored the project of a railroad in Broadway, because I sincerely believe it would be not only prejudicial to the property interests on the street, besides being in no sense a public necessity, yet I have never doubted that it would be a franchise of immense value to the owners. In view, therefore, of the Legislature concluding to enact the bill now before it, and which has already passed the Senate, known as the Broadway Surface Railroad bill, I am prepared to express my opinion of its value by offering to accept the grant contained in it, *agreeing by abundant security to perform its provisions faithfully, and will pay for it, on the rights therein conferred being vested in me, the sum of $2,000,000 in cash, within thirty days, to such public officer, authorized to receive the same, as the Legislature may appoint;* or if the franchise is put up at auction, to be disposed of to the highest bidder, I will bid for it $2,000,000, and possibly a much larger sum if necessary to secure the same. It seems to me that so valuable a right should not be given away under these circumstances, especially when it can be made to produce a sum which might enable the State to found a charity in aid of our wounded soldiers and other kindred objects, so many of which are constantly appealing to our sympathies. I authorize you to perfect the purpose of this offer in such way as will secure the results contemplated, and pledge myself to perform accordingly.

Very truly, yours,
ALEXANDER T. STEWART.

There are several reasons why this offer, made by a gentleman whose ability to perform what he promises in it no one will doubt, will not be accepted. They may not strike the public as very good ones, but they will answer the purpose.

1. It would disturb the theory on which the government of this City, and the disposition of all its valuable rights and franchises, are managed,—namely, that they are in no sense public property, to be enjoyed or disposed of for the benefit of the people,—but are the rightful property of the select "ring" or clique which controls the party which elects our City rulers.

2. It would deprive the select circle who have fastened upon this specific franchise as their own by right of conquest, of the property they consider as already theirs, and on which they have doubtless already based very large and important pecuniary operations for the future.

3. It would deprive the State Senators of the stock already assigned them in consideration of their votes for the original Genet bill; and the members of the Assembly of the cash they expect to receive after the adjournment for their aid in the same direction.

4. It would inspire in the public mind an expectation that the public would share in the proceeds of whatever franchises might be disposed of hereafter,—and would thus establish a dangerous precedent.

5. It would encourage the belief that a fair, honest proposition, looking to the public good, might prevail over one relying on the purchase of votes in the Legislature, which would be fatal to the hopes of the practical *business* members of that body for some years to come.

6. The votes to pass the original bill have already been *secured:* and it is not in the least likely that the arrangement can be broken up at this late day.

We rely with the utmost confidence on these reasons as conclusive against the acceptance of Mr. STEWART's proposition and in favor of the passage of the original bill. That proposition may possibly increase somewhat the price of votes, by enhancing the legislative estimate of the value of the stock: but it will have no other perceptible effect on the Broadway project. There can be little doubt, moreover, that it will do what little was required to put a stopper on the passage of Senator HALE's bill for the detection and punishment of bribery and corruption, by showing members of the Assembly how much they will lose by making the practice of these legislative virtues more risky, and less profitable than they are now. After this City has been robbed of everything valuable which it contains, the Legislature *may* pass that bill in order to prevent its being robbed of anything more;—but not until then.

Recognizing Foreign Powers.

General BANKS has presented, urged, and passed through the House a resolution authorizing the President to recognize the independence of Cuba whenever he is satisfied that it has been achieved, and that the people have established a Government "republican in form." It has not been customary hitherto to prescribe the *form* of government which any people may see fit to establish, as a condition of our recognizing its existence; but perhaps it may be well enough for us to begin with Cuba, if this novel principle is to be introduced into the law and practice of nations.

But are we not, on this theory, a little premature in sending a Minister to Spain before that country has decided to be a republic? And ought we not to have forborne to send Mr. WASHBURNE to France until the French people shall have made up their minds to dispense with their Emperor, and establish a government "republican in form?" There is, perhaps, some excuse for sending Mr. MOTLEY to England in spite of the form of its government, for we want to satisfy the people of that "effete monarchy" that we are by no means so anxious to be on good terms with them as they have been led to suppose. But what is to be said in defence of our continuing to maintain relations with Austria and Prussia and Italy and other countries that have not yet seen fit to imitate our example and establish governments "republican *in form?*"

The least General BANKS can do in this matter is to take measures to enlighten these nations as to the practical working of republican institutions in this country, and thus induce them to go and do likewise. Let him arrange to give the people of Paris an inside view of what institutions, republican "in form," have done for the City of New-York;—how pure they have made our Judiciary,—how high-toned and incorrupt our Legislatures have become under their influence,—how perfect is our civil service, how zealously our ablest and best men enter into public life and devote themselves to the task of keeping it pure and honorable,—how safe are life, liberty and property, and how much superior are the fruits of our Government to those of any other country in the world; and we can scarcely fail to lead all other nations to follow our example at once and adopt for themselves governments "republican in form," if in nothing else.

But if Cuba achieves her independence, and her people establish a government for themselves, we hope we shall acknowledge its existence without insisting that it shall have any specific form. We may do that, with Texas, or Virginia, or any of our own States; but we have not hitherto felt at liberty to do it in regard to foreign powers.

The South and the New Reconstruction Act.

The *World* declares its inability to see in the new Reconstruction act any advantage to the citizens of the States affected by its provisions. How Mississippi and Texas may regard it, we have yet to learn. But if Virginia may be judged by the utterances of its newspapers, the opinions of its people do not coincide with that of the *World*. They discern advantages in the new bill, and are preparing to profit by them with a promptness that does them credit.

"We are now on solid ground," says the Richmond *Whig*, *apropos* of the preliminary action of the Conservative Committee, and the preparations in progress for bringing out the full vote of the State.

> "Now that President GRANT has adopted the platform of the Walker Party, and made their liberal views the basis of a message to Congress, we are gratified to know that the great body of the Virginia people are already prepared to approve his suggestions, and will warmly embrace the opportunity he affords them for insuring the peace and prosperity of the State. The success of the Walker ticket on GRANT's programme effectually secures us against carpet-bag spoliation."

The *Dispatch* of the same city is equally emphatic in its recognition of the value of the opportunity now presented to the State:

> "The people of Virginia have now the chance to relieve themselves from their sad condition by securing the early restoration of the State under the law just passed by Congress. They have but to vote down the obnoxious clauses which the President will indicate, and adopt the Constitution thus purged. It will be altogether an endurable Constitution with the valuable feature of a veto by the Governor. With this Constitution, and a State Executive commanding the confidence of the people at home and capitalists abroad, in six months there will be such a change for the better as the most sanguine cannot anticipate."

The chance of accomplishing all this—of extricating the State from a condition of cruel uncertainty and arbitrary rule and reinvesting it with the attributes of self-government—is an advantage which Virginia appreciates, whether the *World* sees it or not. Even the imposition of the Fifteenth Amendment as an extra condition of restoration is not allowed to hinder the realization of benefits which Congress has at length placed within reach. "We are not to be diverted from saving ourselves from carpet-baggers by this or any other expedient," is the remark of the *Whig*, which is by no means certain that if negro suffrage is to rule in the South "it should not rule everywhere." This feeling doubtless had something to do with the readiness of the moderate Democrats in the Georgia Legislature to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, and we shall not be surprised to find it general. If Southern white nature is really human nature, it will help to make negro suffrage national.

That the interpolation of the sixth section of the new act, at the instance of Senator MORTON, is an injustice to the States concerned, seems to us apparent; but their people will commit a grave mistake if they suffer it to form an obstacle to their early readmission to the Union. The points otherwise gained are so important, because so practical, that they throw the additional requirement, harsh though it be, into the shade. There must be an aversion to the manner in which the amendment is to be forced upon them, but to the amendment itself there should be none. It simply guarantees impartial suffrage, whereas absolutely universal suffrage is the load they are now compelled to carry.

The general provisions of the act, however, are all that the friends of a conciliatory policy could desire. It invests in the President ample power for carrying into effect the wise, generous and just policy set forth in his message. The time and the manner of submitting the new Constitutions to the popular vote are subject to his discretion; and in the views he has expressed we have an assurance that facilities will be afforded for voting separately upon those features of the Constitutions which are regarded by all but extremists as causes of offence. It will thus be possible to test the popular judgment upon such points as test oaths and disabilities without periling the ratification of a Constitution as a whole. In the case of Virginia, the injunction that the District Commander "shall cause the list of registered voters of said State to be revised, enlarged and corrected" prior to the election, is one which, honestly carried out, will be productive of much benefit.

With the law in its present shape, and with the earnest desire for perfecting reconstruction which animates General GRANT, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas may be once more in the Union soon after the reassembling of Congress in December.

The good which this act promises is rendered more conspicuous by the trouble and difficulty which it averts. Continued exclusion was the smallest of the evils that menaced these States. They were threatened with the penalties exemplified by the Reconstruction Committee's bill relating to Mississippi. Provisional Governments, organized by the Conventions in which the new Constitutions originated, would have subjected them to an experience infinitely worse than that under military rule. These extreme plans received their quietus when Congress assented to the President's suggestions; and we shall be disappointed if Mississippi or Texas be less alive than Virginia to the recent imminence of the danger or the practical advantages of the escape.

MINOR TOPICS.

From Madrid, it is reported that General PRIM is to be sent to Cuba, with a large military force. We don't believe he will succeed any better than General DULCE. The Spanish Government, a short time ago, proposed to send out General CABALLERO DE RODAS, who would have tried the effect of a relentless and sanguinary policy; but that also was tried by DULCE's predecessor. Perhaps it is intended that General PRIM shall bring out such a force as will enable him to make a stand in case of difficulties with this country. There is no doubt that the Spaniards will fight for Cuba to the very last extremity.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate yesterday was CHARLES A. DANA as Appraiser at this port. Mr. DANA is editor of the *Sun*, and its readers will miss his piquant pen.

The Senate of this State ratified the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment yesterday by a party vote. It will be seen that the Democrats attempted to defeat it by a resolution to postpone ratification until the people of the State had an opportunity to vote on negro suffrage.

District-Attorney COURTNEY has not yet been informed that Ex-Judge PIERREPONT has received his commission as United States District-Attorney for this district. It is stated on good authority that Ex-United States District-Attorney E. DELAFIELD SMITH is a successful applicant for the position of Deputy District-Attorney under Ex-Judge PIERREPONT.

General GRANT has repeatedly stated to different persons that he intended that the trial of the Fullerton case should be conducted by District-Attorney COURTNEY. Unless he has changed his purpose in this respect, or is overruled in it at the office of the Attorney-General, it is not probable that the commission will be issued to Ex-Judge PIERREPONT until that trial has been held. It is further stated that Judge PIERREPONT does not intend to hold the office permanently, but will in due season give place to the gentleman whom he has selected as his Deputy.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the *July* interest coupons of the Five-twenty bonds will now be paid with a rebate of interest from the time of presentation. Of the May coupons a considerable volume has been cashed, and they are now coming from the other side in large amounts. After the payment of the May and July interest, the Secretary will probably take other means of dealing with his accumulated gold.

Ex-President JOHNSON will be sorry that he can't read French when he hears of the obituary notices that were given in the Paris papers upon the recent announcement of his decease. For his entertainment we have translated one of these notices, which was published in the journal *Paris* on the 28th ult. It will be seen that the Parisian editor is very minute, and occasionally metaphysical, in his analysis of the character of the "Defender of the Constitution." Thus, after showing that he "fought the most desperate combat in the constitutional history of any nation," the writer says that "during the struggle JOHNSON showed himself the man nature made him; her handiwork he had neither time nor care to refashion." It is thus he accounts for his temper and disposition; but in another part he ascribes to JOHNSON certain characteristics as the result of the most astute and artful genius; for example, we are told that, "dwelling amid a people whose familiarity is almost brutal, JOHNSON found means to appear vulgar." In closing his personal description the writer is kind enough to refer to JOHNSON as a good man, a worthy citizen and a great President.

It is pretty rough to add even fifteen minutes to the working time of men who already work fourteen hours a day. We are surprised that car-drivers submit to the intolerably long hours of labor required of them. Yet, taking even this and their small pay into account, it is found that there is a crowd of men at each of the depots every morning, looking anxiously for employment. We should think it was better to be a bricklayer, at $5 a day, for eight hours' work.

Father QUINN, of this City, lately preached a sermon against one of the railroad schemes before the Legislature, which has had a great influence at Albany, and has defeated the scheme on the point regarding which he demanded its defeat. Is there not a hint here to the Catholic clergy of the City? Let them take up the various corrupt jobs of legislation which are constantly appearing, and hurl the thunders of the law against the men who aid and abet them. Let them come to the relief of the people, and the salvation of the State. They wield an immense influence in this City, and might make it felt against Legislative corruption.

The friends of the unfortunate GERALD EATON have been making a very ill-judged attempt to bring him to life after hanging for half an hour—trying a number of ghastly chemical experiments on his body with oxygen and nitrous oxide, and convulsing it with a galvanic battery. If they had succeeded, the wretched man might have lived to reproach them for their officiousness. No person who had gone so far toward the other world, under such circumstances, could get along in this with any great comfort or satisfaction afterward.

We recently called the attention of the American public to the forthcoming exhibition in Holland of the "Society for the encouragement of manufactures and mechanical industry in the Netherlands." We now learn from the Netherlandist Consul-General in this City, that he has learned from his Government that the place of exhibition has been changed from *Utrecht* to *Amsterdam*. In accordance with his request, we now acquaint our readers with the fact of this change.

The news we have from Japan through the Cable by way of London seems to be the same news we had a fortnight ago by way of San Francisco. We had previously learned that the Tycoon's party had seized the Island of Yesso or Yeddo, and they are now credited with the capture of another island. We doubt, however, if their demonstrations will "amount to much."

Earl RUSSELL, who was once called Lord JOHN *Finality*, has frequently falsified that old nickname, and is now bringing forward another sort of reform, which will touch the peerage. He proposes that there shall be life-peerages, resembling the Order of Knights—a more rational style of aristocracy than that which may be transmitted. It is thought the bill will pass, especially for the benefit of the colonials, who will have the honors of the new Order extended to them. Some of the Dominion men—Sir GEORGE CARTIER, Sir JOHN MACDONALD, Mr. TILLEY and Mr. HOWE—are spoken of in this connection. It would be rather remarkable to have two Lords MACDONALD and two Lords HOWE in the book of the English peerage.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has a little "romance of real life" concerning Mr. WILLIAM KNIGHT, a scholarly Englishman, who left his native country thirty years ago without a word to his relatives, and went to Iowa where he practiced as an attorney for some years, and then retired to a solitary house in a forest where he remained till his death recently at the age of seventy-five. He lived quite alone, keeping house for himself and communicating with his lawyer only; but, at the same time, reading books and journals and observing the progress of the world from "the loop-holes of retreat." BACON says none but a god or a wild beast could live such a life of solitude as that; he might have added—or an "Englishman crossed in love; for that was the cause of poor KNIGHT's oddity. A lovely English girl jilted him for a very wealthy baronet.

The Central Elevated Railway.

The Secretary of the Central Elevated Railway Company writes us that there were no corporators named in the Central Elevated Railway bill before the Legislature, and hence the names of Mr. ASTOR and Mr. STEWART were not mentioned in that capacity, as recently stated.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

His Terms with General Joseph Johnston—President Lincoln's Views and Intentions.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

In your issue of yesterday is a notice of Mr. HEALY's picture representing the interview between Mr. LINCOLN, General GRANT, Admiral PORTER and myself, which repeats substantially the account published some time ago in *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* explanatory of that interview, and attributing to Mr. LINCOLN himself the paternity of the terms to General JOHNSTON's army at Durham, in April, 1865.

I am glad you have called public attention to the picture itself, because I feel a personal interest that Mr. HEALY should be appreciated as one of our very best American artists. But some friends here think by silence I may be construed as willing to throw off on Mr. LINCOLN the odium of those terms. If there be any odium, which I doubt, I surely would not be willing that the least show of it should go to Mr. LINCOLN's memory, which I hold in too much veneration to be stained by anything done or said by me. I understand that the substance of Mr. WILKES' original article was compiled by him after a railroad conversation with Admiral PORTER, who was present at that interview, as represented in the picture, and who made a note of the conversation immediately after we separated. He would be more likely to have preserved the exact words used on the occasion, than I who made no notes then or since. I cannot now even pretend to recall more than the subjects touched upon by the several parties, and the impression left on my mind after we parted. The interview was in March, nearly a month before the final catastrophe; and it was my part of the plan of operations to move my army, reinforced by SCHOFIELD, then at Goldsboro', N. C., to Burkesville, Va., when LEE would have been forced to surrender in Richmond. The true move left to him was a hasty abandonment of Richmond, join his force to JOHNSTON's and strike me in the open country. The only question was, could I sustain this joint attack till General GRANT came up in pursuit? I was confident I could; but at the very moment of our conversation General GRANT was moving General SHERIDAN's heavy force of cavalry to his extreme left, to prevent this very contingency. Mr. LINCOLN, in hearing us speak of a final bloody battle, which I then thought would fall on me near Raleigh, did exclaim more than once, that blood enough had already been shed, and he hoped that the war would end without any more. We spoke of what was to be done with DAVIS, other party leaders and the rebel army; and he left me under the impression that all he asked of us was to dissipate these armies, and get the soldiers back to their homes anyhow, the quicker the better, leaving him free to apply the remedy and the restoration of civil law. He (Mr. LINCOLN) surely left upon my mind the impression warranted by Admiral PORTER's account, that he had long thought of his course of action when the rebel armies were out of his way, and that he wanted to get civil Governments reorganized at the South, the quicker the better, and strictly conforming with our general system.

I had been absent so long that I presumed, of course, that Congress had enacted all the laws necessary to meet the event of peace, so long expected, and the near approach of which must then have been seen by the most obtuse; and all I aimed to do was to remit the rebel army surrendering to me to the conditions of the laws of the country as they then existed. At the time of JOHNSTON's surrender at Durham, I drew up the terms with my own hand. BRECKINRIDGE had nothing at all to do with them, more than to discuss their effect, and he knew they only applied to the military; and he forthwith proceeded to make his escape from the country, a course that I believe Mr. LINCOLN wished that Mr. DAVIS should have succeeded in effecting, as well as all the other leading Southern politicians, against whom public indignation always turned with a feeling far more intense than against Generals LEE, JOHNSTON, and other purely military men.

I repeat that, according to my memory, Mr. LINCOLN did not expressly name any specific terms of surrender, but he was in that kindly and gentle frame of mind that would have induced him to approve fully what I did, excepting probably he would have interlined some modifications, such as recognizing his several proclamations antecedent, as well as the laws of Congress, which would have been perfectly right and acceptable to me and to all parties.

I dislike to open this or any other old question, and do it for the reason stated, viz., lest I be construed as throwing off on Mr. LINCOLN what his friends think should be properly borne by me alone.

If, in the original terms I had, as I certainly meant, included the proclamations of the President, they would have covered the slavery question and all the real State questions which caused the war; and had not Mr. LINCOLN been assassinated at that very moment, I believe those "terms" would have taken the usual course of approval, modification, or absolute disapproval, and been returned to me, like hundreds of other official acts, without the newspaper clamor and unpleasant controversies so unkindly and unpleasantly thrust upon me at that time.

I am truly yours,
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1869.

ALBANY.

Message from the Governor Vetoing a New-York Railroad Bill.

He Declares that he Will Not Consent to Any of the Railroad Swindles.

Members of the Legislature Astounded and the Lobby Enraged.

Ratification by the Senate of the Fifteenth Amendment.

A Stunning Veto—Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment—Revival of the Arcade Scheme—A New County, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 14, 1869.

The great event of the day in legislative proceedings is the message of Governor HOFFMAN vetoing the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street horse railroad. The railroad jobbers and lobbyists could not have been more astonished at the appearance of the ghosts of their dead grandmothers warning them from the wrath to come than they are by this veto. It knocks in the head all their carefully-laid schemes of plunder and bribery, including the great Broadway Railroad job, and well-nigh destroys their occupation. The Governor lays down the true doctrine with regard to these street railroads, that the franchise, belong to the City, and should not be given away to private speculators, but sold at public auction, and the proceeds put in the public treasury. It is a pity that this principle had not been inaugurated years ago before New-York had surrendered nearly all her best streets to private corporations; but it is better late than never, and if adhered to in future will help preserve what there is left. There may possibly be an effort made to pass the bill over the Governor's veto, but it is not likely to succeed; and the fate of this and all other bills for street railroads in New-York may be considered sealed. The lobbyists so regard it, and, since the veto was announced, they present the most lububrious set of victims to misplaced confidence that was ever seen around the Capitol. Governor HOFFMAN is not the statesman they thought he was. Infact, he is not even a gentleman, as I heard one of them say, for if he had been he would have given his friends some inkling of what he was going to do before they had wasted so much money on the jobs. Unfortunate lobby! The hundred days are up this 14th of April, and I would advise you to take the first train home.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment was the special order in the Senate to-day, and was under discussion when the veto message of the Governor was announced. After the message had been read, a motion was made to lay it on the table, when Senator CREAMER rose to a point of order, the point being that the Constitution required immediate action on a veto message. The Lieutenant-Governor decided the point of order not well taken, remarking that, while in his opinion the language of the Constitution contemplated that immediate action be taken on a veto message, yet it did not expressly say so; and he was informed that the practice in both Houses had been to lay the veto on the table for future action.

The discussion on the Fifteenth Amendment was then resumed. Mr. NICHOLS, Democrat, of Erie, read from manuscript a very elaborate speech against the amendment, and was followed by Senators MORRIS, MURPHY and BEACH on the same side. There was nothing new in any of the speeches, but a mere reiteration of the stale talk about "inferior races," "white man's Government," &c., with which the Democracy have pandered to the prejudices of ignorance for the last ten years. Senators KENNEDY and MORGAN spoke briefly in favor of the amendment, and the ratification was carried by a vote of 17 yeas to 15 nays—a strict party vote and a full Senate.

THE ARCADE RAILWAY SCHEME REDIVIVUS.

The magnificent scheme for an arcade railroad under Broadway, which was thought by some to have been abandoned by its friends, has reappeared before the Legislature, and a serious effort is to be made to carry it through. It passed the Assembly unanimously last year, and will find little difficulty in passing both Houses this year, for the project, as it appears on paper, is so attractive and plausible that every one is taken with it at first sight. S.

State Aid Railroad Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 14.

In the Assembly to-night, Judge CAMPBELL offered an amendment to the State Aid Railroad bill, providing that the State, instead of giving $4,000 per mile to the various railroads to be constructed during the next two years, shall take stock in the roads to that amount. With this amendment the bill passed with only twenty-two opposition votes.

THE GOVERNOR'S VETO.

The Governor's veto of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street railroad is the great topic of conversation, and it is said that an effort is to be made by the friends of that and the Broadway, and other corrupt schemes that are expected to meet a similar fate, to form a combination, and pass them all over the Governor's veto.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, April 14.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize Homer to issue bonds to complete the Cortlandt Academy. To incorporate the Howard Literary Association of Brooklyn. To amend the charter of the Prospect Park Fair Ground. To incorporate the Central Savings Bank of New-York. Relative to juries in the District Courts of New-York. Increasing the penalty for procuring abortions. To incorporate the Ellensville Savings Bank.

A VETO MESSAGE.

The special order was the consideration of the resolution ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. During the discussion a message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill for the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and other streets.

The Message is as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, April 14, 1869.

To the Senate:

I return without my signature Senate bill No. 138, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and in certain other streets and avenues in the City of New-York."

This bill grants to ninety-six persons named in it, residents of various parts of the State, the privilege and franchise of constructing, operating and maintaining the railroad mentioned in its title, without any limitation as to time, and without any consideration for the grant, except that the grantees shall pay into the City treasury the same license fees as are now paid by other City railroad companies in the City of New-York.

Only a portion of the City railway companies pay or are required to pay a license fee. Some have been declared by the Court of Appeals exempt from any such liability under the provisions of their charters. Some pay $50 a year for each car, and others less. The requirement, therefore, of this bill to pay the same fees as are paid by other companies may not impose any condition, or mean anything as an obligation. But, however this may be, the license fee is only a nominal charge, or nearly so, upon each car, as a matter of police regulation, and it cannot be regarded as a compensation in any sense for the value of the privileges granted. The bill, therefore, as it comes before me, is a legislative grant to certain preferred individuals of a special license privilege and property, to be enjoyed and used by them in the public streets of the City of New-York, without any compensation to the people of the State or City for its value. I cannot concur in or give my sanction to any such act of legislation.

The argument has been presented to me that the streets in and through which it is proposed to lay and operate this railroad, are not very important—that the travel thereon, other than that upon the railroad, will not be great, and therefore that an exception should or might be made to the rule which I have always advocated as reasonable and just, that compensation for the privileges granted should be required. I have also been referred to the example of my immediate predecessor, Governor FENTON, who, while he refused to approve of certain railroad grants, signed one last year (similar in character to that now proposed,) known as the "Avenue C Railroad bill," which provided for the payment of the nominal sum of $1,000 per annum by the Company into the Treasury of the City of New-York. I have also been referred to the example of Governor MORGAN, who, in the year 186[illegible], approved of what is known as the "[illegible]" [illegible] while vetoing other bills of a like character. I cannot, however, allow this argument or these precedents to control my action in regard to the bill now under consideration. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street is the chief thoroughfare of the large and growing district known as Harlem, in the northern portion of New-York island. If this railroad is required for the convenience of the people of that section, the privileges granted by the bill will constitute property of great and annually increasing value. If it is not required, the grant should not be made. The questions which relate to the merits of all city railroad grants, and the terms and conditions upon which they should be made, are as distinctly raised by this bill, therefore, as if its provisions applied to the more densely populated sections of the City, and embraced a larger number of more important and greatly traveled streets and avenues.

I shall, therefore, as briefly as possible present my views upon the whole subject.

The precedents cited, established by my predecessors, can have no weight with me, because the principles which I hold as controlling in regard to all these railroad grants are not in their nature changeable, to be applied, relaxed or compromised on personal or any other grounds. They are necessarily fixed and immutable. I hold that these grants belong to the people; that their value should be paid to the Treasury of the State or of the City of New-York; and that the Legislature has not the right in morals or justice to give them away to any individuals who may be selected for such benefaction. If the grant made by this bill, or by any one like it, is worth $10,000 per annum, the effect of the bill is to give that sum annually to the grantees, for all future time, without consideration. It seems to me that the simple statement of the proposition is sufficient to show the unjustifiable character of the act.

All legislation should be founded on public reason and for public benefit. Legislation is a "public trust," and not a mere right to be exercised for private benefit or emolument. It should be as impartially administered and executed as any judicial or other power of government. Our Constitution and our form of government recognize no distinction between classes of the community, and give no right to the representatives of the people to distinguish any individuals, by grants or gifts of public property which are withheld from others. Legislation is in the name of the people—by the people and should be for the people.

Where is the authority from the people for the enactment of a law making to individuals the gift here proposed to be made? In my judgment, equity demands that the value of these railroad grants should be paid into the Treasury of the City of New-York, rather than into that of the State, and should be applied either to the reduction of the debt of that City or of the annual taxes levied on its citizens. These railroads are to be operated wholly within the City, and by a special use of its streets. These streets have either been dedicated to public use by the owners of adjacent lands or paid for by assessment on such property. They are paved and repaved, lighted and cleaned at the expense of the taxpayers, who also pay for maintaining Police and sanitary regulations, and the general expenses of the municipal Government. If any revenue can be derived from the use of such streets, it seems to me to be equitable and just that it should be applied to the payment of these expenses.

Ten or more railroads have already been established in the City of New-York by virtue of special grants made by the Legislature. None of these roads have been required to make any payment for the value of the privileges granted, except a mere nominal license fee, or, (as in the case to which I have above referred,) a nominal annual payment. All of these grants were valuable when made, and some of them were and are of great and increasing pecuniary value. The capital stock of the roads and their profits have been greatly disproportioned to their actual outlay and expenditures. Two of them, (and only two,) viz.: the Sixth-avenue and Eighth-avenue Railroads, are required to make monthly returns of their receipts. The receipts of these two Companies, during the last year, were as follows:

Sixth-avenue.......................$618,570 51
Eighth-avenue.......................783,288 79

From the statement of receipts (which in each case are about double what they were ten years ago) some idea may be formed of the great and increasing value of railroad grants in the City. If all the companies had been required to pay to the City an adequate sum for the value of the privilege granted to them, the debt of the City would have been largely decreased; or if they had been required to pay a yearly compensation in proportion to the yearly increasing value of their grants, the annual taxes levied would have been materially reduced each year, and the people would have been so far relieved from the heavy burdens of taxation.

In my judgment the Legislature had no more right, in morals, to give away these privileges, and deprive the tax-payers of that City of their just rights in respect to them, than they had to impose a direct tax, of the same pecuniary extent, for the benefit of the persons named in the bill.

I am not opposed to the construction of railroads in the streets of the City of New-York. I am aware that additional facilities for travel are required. The improvements being made in the upper part of the City, occupied for residences, at points remote from the business sections, and the distance to be traveled from the ferries and railway depots to the commercial centre create a great and growing demand and necessity for more City railroads. I will gladly give my sanction to any just plan calculated to meet this requirement. But however urgent and pressing may be the inconvenience from the present deficiency in the means of public travel, I cannot consent to give my approval to any measure which, while it may add to the public convenience, violates important public rights or principles, or the true policy of government.

I respectfully submit to the Senate that the just mode of providing additional railroad facilities for the City of New-York would be to authorize the construction of such roads on suitable routes, with careful regulations for the protection of public and of private interests. The grant or grants for such roads to be disposed of by the proper authorities of such City, at public auction, to the parties who will agree, with sufficient security, to pay to the City the largest sum, in gross, or the largest sum annually, for the privileges granted; or if not at public auction, then in such other way as may be best calculated to make certain a fair and honest disposition of the grants, upon terms which will secure to the City Treasury their just and reasonable value.

An act containing such provisions, or framed upon such principles, at the same time providing safeguards for the general public convenience, and for the protection of private rights, would be free from any imputation of favoritism and improvidence, and would secure to the tax-payers a just return for the use of the public property granted.

I respectfully ask, therefore, a reconsideration of the bill herewith returned.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Mr. GENET moved to table the veto. Carried, ayes 16, nays 11, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Banks, Bradley, Cauldwell, Crowley, Genet, Hale, Hubbard, Humphrey, Kennedy, Mattoon, Morris, Murphy, Nicks, Norton, Van Petten, Williams—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Chapman, Creamer, Edwards, Folger, Morgan, Nichols, O'Donnel, Palmer, Parker, Stanford—11.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. HUBBARD offered, as a substitute, the following:

Whereas, A proposition is about to be submitted to the people of this State for them to determine whether they will adopt free suffrage for colored men in this State or not; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all action by the Legislature in relation to the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States be suspended until the question of free suffrage for colored men shall be determined by the people of the State.

At 1:30, (the hour set for the taking of the vote,) Mr. GRAHAM moved its postponement, but Mr. FOLGER insisted on the special order being observed.

Mr. HUBBARD'S substitute was lost—15 to 15, all the Democrats voting "aye," and the Republicans "no."

The resolution of ratification was then adopted—17 to 15, the Republicans voting "aye" and the Democrats "no."

Mr. BEACH moved to reconsider the last vote.

Mr. BEACH'S motion to reconsider was lost—15 to 17.

REPORTS.

For the construction of a railroad in Oswego and Scriba. For the relief of the Brooklyn and Winfield Railway Company. For a railroad in Poughkeepsie. To facilitate the construction of the Cooperstown and Susquehanna Railroad. To amend the charter of the Home Life Insurance Company. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate Abingdon-square Savings Bank, New-York. To amend the charter of Dansville. To incorporate Franklin Literary Society, Brooklyn. Regulating appeals from Surrogates' Courts for the distribution of trust funds. Repaving Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn. To authorize the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroads to consolidate with certain others. To establish an Asylum for orphan, friendless, and illegitimate children of German origin. Relating to Oneida Conference Seminary. Incorporating the village of Whitestone, Queens County. To regulate and restrict the organization of Savings Banks. The Canal Deficiency bill.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. JACOBS—

Whereas, It has been represented that extensive combinations exist among those engaged in elevating and transferring grain from lake to canal-boats in Buffalo, by which extravagant and extortionate charges are exacted, and legitimate business of the canals thereby greatly reduced; and,

Whereas, It is the duty and interest of the State to facilitate and increase the commerce and protect the property passing through the canals from unjust exactions; and,

Whereas, It has also been represented that the State owns land suitable and convenient for erecting thereon elevators at that point; therefore,

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that the Canal Board be and they are hereby requested to examine and report to the Legislature, as soon as practicable, first, whether the State owns any land at Buffalo suitable for erecting elevators of sufficient capacity to transact the business at that point; second, whether it is practicable for the State, through corporations or by grants of land, to cause the erection of suitable elevators to transact the business at that point, restricting said corporations to a price not exceeding one-half cent a bushel for all kinds of grain.

Debate arising, the resolution was tabled.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PORTER—Altering the map of Central Park so far as it establishes roads or drives running westerly of Eleventh-avenue from One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street north to the junction of said drive with the old Military Road, on the property of the Institution for the Blind.

By Mr. DECKER—Incorporating the Staten Island and New-Jersey Bridge Company. It fixes the capital stock at $300,000, and names MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, W. B. DUNCAN, MOSES H. GRINNELL and others as corporators; bridge to be built in five years.

By Mr. TRUMAN—Authorizing the sale of certificates of land sold for taxes held by the State within one year.

By Mr. PLUNKETT—Repealing the act for the appointment of Commissioners of Records for the City and County of New-York.

ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The bill to aid in construction of railroads in this State, giving $4,000 per mile by a vote of 55 to 23. Adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Persecution of Christians in Foo Chow—Fresh Disturbances in Japan—Earthquakes.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 14.

The news from China is meagre. At Foo Chow the persecution of native Christians continued.

Later advices had been received from Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Civil war was raging again with increased violence in the Japanese Empire. The Northern Party, or opponents of the Mikado, had a strong fleet under the command of the former Admiral-in-Chief of the Tycoon, and made their headquarters in the Island of Yesso, of which they held complete possession. They have since captured Sad-Sima, an important island on the western coast of Niphon, from which they can make incursions into the mainland.

An earthquake had been felt in the Japanese islands, but up to the last dates no loss of life or property is reported, and the shocks were slight.

CUBA.

The Insurgents Still Active.

HAVANA, Wednesday, April 14.

NAPOLEON ARANGO and other insurgent chieftains are heading a party in the Central Department, in opposition to General QUESADA, who, however, has the largest number of adherents.

A cousin of General CESPEDES has been killed near Manzanillo.

Advices from St. Thomas report the arrival there of one of the Peruvian monitors.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Newmarket Races—Married Woman's Property Bill.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 14.

In the House of Commons, this evening, the Married Woman's Property bill, introduced by Right Hon. RUSSELL GURNEY, was read a second time.

Among the races at Newmarket to-day were those for the Column Stakes and the Newmarket Handicap. The former was won by the filly *Martinique*, and the latter by Mr. SAVILE'S filly by *Skirmisher*. The following is a summary:

Column Stakes of 50 sovereigns each, half forfeit, for three-year old colts and fillies:

Sir R. W. Bulkley's b. f. Martinique, by Macaroni, out of Curacoa, 124 pounds........ 1
Mr. Bowes' b. f. Toison d'Or, by Buccaneer, out of Auld Acquaintance, 122 pounds........ 2
Mr. Merry's ch. f. Crocus, by Thormanby, out of Sunflower, 122 pounds........ 3

The betting before the race was even on the winner and *Toison d'Or*, and four to one against *Crocus*.

The Newmarket handicap of twenty-five sovereigns each, forfeits and allowances, with 200 sovereigns added, for three years old and upward; second horse to save his stake; one mile and a half; sixty subscribers.

Mr. Savil's f., by Skirmisher, out of Buckenhanis dam, 3 years old, 77 pounds........ 1
Mr. Bevill's ch. c. Alpenstock, by Rataplan, out of Mountain Flower, 3 years, 81 pounds........ 2
Count F. de Lagrange's b. c. Gondolier, 4 years, (bred in France,) by Monarque, out of Tolla, 111 pounds... 3

The betting before the race was eight to one against the winner, even on *Alpenstock*, and five to one against *Gondolier*.

Twelve ran.

FRANCE.

The Rejection of the Alabama Claims Treaty.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 14.

The *Presse* says the rejection of the *Alabama* Claims Treaty by the United States Senate will be the cause of great prejudice to the United States in Europe.

SPAIN.

General Prim to Go to Cuba.

MADRID, Wednesday, April 14.

It is reported that General PRIM will go out to Cuba as Captain-General, accompanied by large reinforcements of troops, for the suppression of the insurrection.

The Woman's Suffrage Question in Massachusetts—New Merchants' Exchange in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 14.

The Legislative Committee on Woman's Suffrage was addressed to-day by Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE and Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, of Worcester. Mr. CLARKE argued strongly in favor of universal suffrage as the expression of popular opinion and of the right of all men and women. Our Government was founded on the principles of equality, and if these principles were worth anything they included women.

Mr. HOAR claimed that after bestowing suffrage on the colored race, it was well to turn attention to the enfranchisement of women, who constituted half the population of the country. He did not understand that the right to vote involved a right to office, but it did involve the idea that any person who had time and inclination to serve the country might be elected for that purpose, if the electors choose. The framers of the Constitution did not prohibit an amendment of that kind. The speaker thought it would lead to greater community of interest in the family. Woman had the welfare of the country at heart, and her intellect and education rendered her capable of judging of the propriety of measures as well as men.

The Executive Committee of the National Peace Jubilee have fixed the price of admission at $5, $3 and $2.

The Coliseum is progressing rapidly, and attracts crowds of visitors to the St. James Park daily.

A new Merchants' Exchange is projected on the square bounded by Washington, Milk, Spring-lane and Devonshire streets, exclusive of the old South Church.

An act of incorporation has been obtained to carry out the enterprise.

Collector RUSSELL has appointed Colonel C. G. ATTWOOD Deputy Collector of the Port of Boston.

The Cotton Crops Damaged by Frost in Alabama and Georgia.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, April 14.

Yesterday morning there was a slight frost and this morning a more severe one, seriously damaging the new cotton crop and fruits, and rendering the replanting of cotton necessary.

The South and North roads are now under contract, insuring the completion and equipment of the whole line by December, 1871.

The anniversary and parade celebration of the Fire Department here took place to-day, concluding with a ball to-night.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, April 14.

The weather is very cold, and it is reported that heavy frosts in the interior have materially injured the cotton crop and necessitate replanting.

Land Sales Along the Pacific Railroad.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Wednesday, April 14.

The Land Commissioner of the central branch of the Pacific Railroad reports the sales of land during March at over $100,000, and that the sales this month are nearly double those of the same time in March. Wheat promises a large yield. The Central Branch Road is doing a large business. The contractors of the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad want 500 laborers at $2 per day. Work will commence on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Road on May 1.

A Man's Head Severed from his Body on a Canadian Railroad.

ST. CATHERINE'S, Canada, Wednesday, April 14.

WILLIAM HENRY, an old resident, was run over by the cars at this station to-day. His head was severed from his body.

MATHEWS and MILLER, charged with highway robbery in the States, were delivered up to the United States authorities to-day.

Burning of Immense Quantities of Petroleum in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, April 14.

The oil refinery of FORSYTHE BROS., of Sharpsburg, near this city, was destroyed by fire to-day. The stills, buildings and settling-house, containing 1,500 barrels of refined oil and 7,500 barrels distilled oil, burned all the afternoon. At 7 o'clock to-night a tank containing 20,000 barrels of crude oil caught, and at 10 o'clock another alarm sounded, indicating that the fire is still raging. It is feared that the adjoining refineries may have taken fire. The total loss is estimated at $200,000; insurance only $45,000. Several persons living near were seriously burned.

Another Harangue by Andrew Johnson.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, April 14.

Ex-President JOHNSON arrived here this afternoon by a special train on the Memphis and Louisville Railway. He was met at the depot by a vast concourse of people, and escorted in procession by the Fire, Police and Municipal Departments, and an immense number of people in carriages and on horseback. After passing through the principal streets the procession halted at the Overton Hotel, from the balcony of which he was welcomed by Dr. LEFTWICH, and introduced to the audience. He spoke ten minutes, simply returning thanks for the honor shown him on his return to his old home after escaping from the slavery of office. He was suffering from fatigue, and spoke in a low tone. He speaks at the Opera House to-morrow afternoon, and on Friday night will be present at a banquet tendered to him at the Overton Hotel. Along the route from Nashville he was met by crowds at every station. At Humboldt, Brownsville and Mason he appeared in answer to calls and responded briefly. Business was almost suspended this afternoon.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP JAVA.

The Cunard steamship *Java*, which left Liverpool April 3, and Queenstown April 4, reached this port yesterday. She brings three days' later news than was previously at hand by the *City of Brooklyn*.

The British Postmaster-General has received intimation from Mr. JOHN BURNS that, as the Cunard contract has been ratified, two powerful screwsteamships of upward of 3,000 tons each, specially adapted for the requirements of the North American mail service, have been contracted for. These vessels are to be named *Abyssinia* and *Algeria*.

In the sitting of the French Legislative Body on April 2, the Budget came on for discussion.

M. THIERS examined the situation of France during the last six years, and stated that undeniable progress had been made, mentioning as examples that the Ministers now appeared before the Chambers to defend their acts, and that liberty of the Press had been proclaimed, but many things still remained undone. After having pointed out the liberal reforms which, in his opinion, were necessary to the country, he added: "If these liberties are honestly granted, the union between the Government and the nation will be sincere, for men of good sense do not cling obstinately to a mere question of dynasty, which would be sacrificing the interests of the country to the interests of individuals." M. ROUHER replied to the speech delivered by M. THIERS. Referring to the advice given by the latter in favor of the maintenance of peace, the Minister of State said: "Peace is necessary to the development of civilization, liberty and the greatness of the country. The Imperial Government makes ardent endeavors to secure the continuance of peace throughout the Continent. If there be any danger of its being disturbed, it does not proceed from the Government, but rather from the delivery of speeches which sap the domestic institutions of the country, and thus detract from the respect which should be entertained for them abroad."

The bill just presented in the Legislative Body for the suppression of workmen's livrets will certainly be discussed in the course of the present session, the Emperor having expressed a desire to that effect. No probability exists of its meeting with any opposition worth mentioning, as the members of the Left do not intend taking any part in the matter, and the Majority are not likely to oppose a liberal measure emanating from His Majesty.

The full text of the proposed Spanish Constitution has been published. The most important of its provisions are already well known. Articles 20 to 23 contain the proposals of the committee relative to religion. Ay article 20 the nation obliges itself to maintain the worship and the ministers of the Catholic religion. By the following article the public and private exercise of any other worship is guaranteed to all foreigners resident in Spain, without other limitations than the universal rules of morals and of right. By article 22 it is enacted that if any Spaniards profess any other religion than the Catholic, all the dispositions of the foregoing paragraph are applicable to them. The right of establishing schools without license is guaranteed by article 24. On the succession to the Crown it is proposed to enact as follows: The Royal authority will be hereditary. The succession to the Throne will follow the regular order of primogeniture, always preferring the nearest lines—in the same line always preferring the male to the female, and, in the same sex, the oldest to the youngest. Should the dynasty, which is called the possession of the crown, become extinct, the Cortes will proceed to a new choice, as may best suit the nation. When the King dies, the new King will swear to guard the Constitution and the laws in the same mode and in the same terms as the Cortes may decree for the first occupant of the throne, according to the Constitution. The Prince of ASTURIAS will take the same oaths when he attains eighteen years of age. The Cortes will exclude from the succession those persons who may be incapable of governing, or who may have done anything to merit the loss of the right to the Crown. When a female reigns her husband will have no part in the government of the Kingdom. The King is of age at 18. Ministers not members of either of the Chambers cannot take part in the debates. Ministers may be impeached by the Lower House, and will be judged by the Senate. Trial by jury is established alike for political and ordinary offences. Whether the Judges are to be irremovable does not appear.

RELATIONS OF ENGLAND.

Lord Stanley on Political Affairs and Foreign Parties.

On April 2, Lord STANLEY was entertained to dinner by the citizens of Glasgow, in the City Hall, Sir JAMES LUMSDEN, Lord Provost, presiding. In reply to the toast of his health, Lord STANLEY said: I feel very highly the tribute you have paid me. The value of that compliment is not diminished, but increased, by the fact that we have here, I believe in very unequal proportions, representatives of both those great political parties into which this country is divided, including among them the honorable representatives of the Executive power of this part of the United Kingdom. May I express the hope that gatherings of this kind are not altogether without significance. We are, and must be, divided in the political world. It is the very law of our existence. What we differ in is in our opinion as to how, and by what manner, we are to get the common good. What is more, I think we agree in this, in frankly accepting the recorded decision of the country when we are satisfied that that decision is fully and deliberately expressed, whether it be for us or against us. Another thing, I believe, which brings us nearer together intellectually, class to class, and party with party, is the enormous and growing—the almost irresistible influence of that which is called public opinion, which is really, in the first instance, the opinion of some few hundreds of very intelligent men, addressing the nation daily and weekly through the Press, who in reality form and create that national judgment which they profess and appear only to reflect. We read the same newspapers, we hear the opinions of those who may be our opponents stated in a manner that we can receive far more calmly than in a parliamentary debate, and the result may be that though we do not convince them, nor they us, still we come to see that there is something in one another's ideas. On the subject of foreign affairs Lord STANLEY said, notwithstanding various gloomy prognostications, he looked forward, on the whole, hopefully to the maintenance of peace in Europe, and if that peace should be disturbed he confidently anticipated that this country would be able to maintain a neutral attitude. With regard to the American question he admitted that *there had been a failure in the negotiations, but he did not take a gloomy view of our relations with the United States*. He had very great faith in the good sense of the American people, and did not think they could wish to increase their present difficulties by getting into fresh quarrels. Great Britain had offered to submit to an arbitration the question whether international wrong had been committed, and *whatever happened she had in so doing put herself in the right.*

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

An Explanation of Alleged Threats Against England.

On March 31 Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON was present at the inauguration of a bazaar in aid of the funds of the Newcastle Ragged and Industrial Schools, which took place in the Assembly Rooms, Westgate-street, London, and delivered an address. Almost immediately after leaving the Assembly Rooms Mr. JOHNSON went by express train to North Shields, where, in reply to addresses from the corporation and the Shipowners' Association, he made another speech. After the presentation of the addresses, His Excellency was entertained at a luncheon, given to him by Mr. J. STRAKER, Chairman of the North of England Coal Association, in the Assembly Rooms attached to the Bath Hotel, where he delivered a third address. In the course of the third speech Mr. JOHNSON said: I omitted yesterday to refer to what some time since was said by the *Times* newspaper—a paper edited with great ability. No doubt different opinions are entertained with relation to the paper. Some think it creates public opinion; others think it rather sifts it until it finds out what it is. [Hear, hear.] I made a speech at Manchester, in which I stated that I thought the doctrine upon which our attempt to claim indemnity for the wrongs and losses sustained by us, in consequence of the fitting out of the *Alabama* and other vessels, was one so perilous to England that she ought to pay at once the amount without question. I merely anticipated that if that doctrine became the recognized doctrine of the world, and if you became, in course of time, the belligerents, *the opposite belligerents would have had Alabamas by the hundred fitted out by the United States.* The *Times* thought—and I was somewhat surprised it should have fallen into such a mistake—that I designed it as a threat to England, that my purpose was to intimidate your Government. A threat to England! If that paper had done me the justice to believe that I had any intelligence at all, if they had done me the justice to suppose that I was acquainted even cursorily with the history of England, it never could have fallen into such a mistake. Whatever may be done by appealing to the reason of England may be accomplished. *He who thinks that he can accomplish anything by threatening England with the consequences of refusal must be a madman.* It would be as ridiculously foolish as was the belief that the poor Indian, who, being offended for a moment by the heat of the sun, made up his mind that he would bring the luminary down to the earth by shooting his arrow through its centre. He shot his arrow, and then to his surprise and vexation, the arrow returned without the sun; and that would be very much my case, or the case of any one who could expect to intimidate England. He would be laughed at and ridiculed, just as much as the poor Indian was laughed at and ridiculed at the failure of his experiment. England to be threatened by the United States! Why, the world combined could not by threats accomplish any purpose which England's honor demanded should not be accomplished. You might suffer if you were invaded; your commerce might be swept from the ocean in such a contingency; but rather than submit to such a threat, I think I know you well enough to know—and you would be false to the history in which you take so much pride if you would not—you would rather see the island sink into the ocean. And the loss to the world by such a calamity would hardly be greater, if as great, as the loss to the world by England submitting dishonorably to any demand which any nation or nations in the world might make. Now, I have set myself, I hope, at rest with the *Times*, whose proprietor it is my good fortune to know, and whose principal editor I also have the good fortune to know, but I regret to say that it seems from the article to which I have referred that they do not know me. If they had, when they penned that article, they never would have penned it, but, penning it, it goes to my own home, and there we have editors who would like occasionally, to use an Irish expression, to kick up a row, and there it will be a feather in my cap, as they may think, that I had threatened England. If what I am now going to say should reach them, they will find that it is a feather which I should consider it a dishonor to wear. Gentlemen, I could speak of the necessity of our being at peace—even without words, for you have taken all the words from me already—until to-morrow's dawn; but I have said enough not only during my present visit, but from the moment when I landed upon your shores, to satisfy you, I hope, of this, that there is no man in either nation who rejoices more in the belief that the peace between the two will be undisturbed, and there is no man who would mourn more its disturbance.

THE WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EAGLE.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamship *Eagle* from Havana, we are in possession of late Cuban news. Purser W. D. HEMSTEAD will please accept our thanks for the usual courtesies.

CUBA.

The Executions of Leon and Medina—Another Riot—The Siguanea—Annexation—Soap Bubbles—Arrests—War News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 10, 1869.

Due notice had been given by the various city papers that Mons. FRANCISCO LEON and AUGUSTIN MEDINA would be garroted to-day, having been convicted as leaders of the riot in Figuras-street in January last, when the first named, without any assistance, kept a respectable number of police officials at bay, killing and wounding several, the second having also conquered his antagonist at the same time. But no notice had been given that the usual Sunday assassinations, massacres, and the rest of the performance, had been changed to Friday. Everybody expected some kind of a disturbance yesterday, and nobody was disappointed. Long before 11 A. M., the hour fixed for the execution, the surrounding streets and places looking toward the Punta were filled to overflowing by a motley crowd of the Cuban, Spanish and negro rabble.

LEON came out of jail with a firm walk; and on passing a fellow-prisoner shook hands with him, and was told by that prisoner "Not to forget his commission." On reaching the platform LEON requested to be permitted to say a few words, which was granted. Beginning in a low voice he asked God to forgive him for his sins, that he died contrite and under the full conviction that his death would be terribly avenged by his companions. Then, raising his voice, he shouted loud enough to be heard by all present: "*Viva la Independencia.*" "*Viva Cespedes y mueron los Espanoles.*"

At that moment a shot was fired at the condemned, the bullet passing between him and the executioner, the latter pushing LEON quickly into the fatal chair. In half a second the iron ring was adjusted, a turn of the screw, a convulsive movement of the muscles, and LEON was no more.

While this execution was taking place on the scaffold, murders of another nature were being enacted outside of the cordon of volunteers formed around the platform. A negro shot at one of the mounted policemen, but missed him, and the police officer cut him down with his sword. The rush which then took place cannot be described; several hundred carriages and about ten thousand people tried to run away from the scene. Men, women and children were thrown down and trampled on by the excited multitude, Shouts of "*Muera España*," with an occasional shot or cry of pain, were heard, and in less than two minutes the whole place was cleared.

At the same time, the second prisoner, MEDINA, had been brought to the platform and executed. He tried to make himself heard, but the music drowned his voice. Shots were fire on the populace by regular troops and volunteers. Several persons dressed in the volunteer uniform fired from a housetop on the Calrade San Lazaro. Eight persons met their death during the *melée*, about thirty shots, in all, having been fired, by volunteers into the crowd and by the men of the battalion of artillery just returned from the interior. The volunteers guarding the scaffold, about 1,000 men, did not join in the tumult, remaining at their post and behaving well. Had they fired on the people, the deaths would have amounted to hundreds. The fighting and shouting was done by the rowdy and reckless portion of the Spanish and Cuban population, and no excuse can be found for either party, as the Cubans made no attempt to rescue their countryman. The Vivandiére of the Sixth Battalion of Volunteers, who resides in the immediate vicinity of the Punta, shouted *Viva España!* from her windows, and was assassinated for doing so. There is no excuse for either party in these occurrences; and if done to keep up and increase the hatred between Cubans and Spaniards, and to afford a few murderers a chance to satisfy their sanguinary instincts, and then classify their crime as a patriotic action, the means taken to do it are a decided reproach to the insurgent cause.

After the firing, and while hunting after supposed fugitives, the volunteers entered several houses, which they left in a deplorable state. The volunteers are anxious to have such chances, and if their ultimate result could in any way benefit the Cubans, it might be well to afford the opportunity; but when a few unarmed men, generally, defy a large armed majority, knowing that such majority has all the advantage, then the attempt is no longer commendable or heroic, but foolish and criminal.

ANNEXATION.

The ultra radical Cubans have lowered their tone a little, and are now equally desirous with the fighting Cubans to be annexed to the United States. The wish is nearly unanimous, the number in favor of a separate and independent Government being about equal to those in favor of a continuance of the Spanish rule, fully three-fourths favoring annexation to the United States as the most feasible plan to maintain their independence and foster the resources and wealth of the island.

WAR NEWS.

In Santiago de Cuba, Colonel DARA marched from Mayari to Santa Isabel. Three battles were fought; the Spaniards were victorious, losing in the three battles one killed and four wounded—the Cubans, as a matter of course, a great many more, and, owing to the reason that DARA had whipped the insurgents so terribly, he had enough of glory for one day, and considered it advisable not to march any further, but to return to Mayari to rest upon his laurels. This is the Spanish account, and fills two and a half columns of the *Redactor*, of Santiago; mine is shorter. The Cubans, FELIX TEJADA and CASTILLO, were executed in Santiago on the 31st ult., charged with treason. It is a great deal easier to catch these rebels in their houses, and shoot them at leisure, than hunt them up in the mountains. The Spaniards have found that out, and are pursuing the easiest plan. Colonel LUIS GUERA, of the insurgent forces, was found on the San Juan plantation, near Villa del Cobre, and shot on the road. A scrimmage took place at la Isabelita, near San Luis; the Spanish official accounts state one soldier slightly wounded, and thirty-two insurgents killed and many wounded. These official reports, in order to be believed, ought to mention at least a few killed; as the matter stands, they are altogether unbelievable and improbable, giving the Spanish officers nothing but the reputation of telling stories *a la* Munchausen.

At Macagua and vicinity, a few dozen insurgents keep the whole district in a state of terror, notwithstanding the seventeen victories gained every week by the troops and the statements that all the Cubans have run away.

The 4,000 Spanish troops could not find any insurgents. The *Imparcial*, of Trinidad, says that they are under the sad impression that the rebels who remained in the *rear* of the troops are burning plantations and settlements. It seems that the troops marched so fast to the front, that they entirely overlooked the Cubans on their flank and rear.

Other and numerous skirmishes and scrimmages *ad libitum* might be given, but they are not of sufficient importance to mention, and change in no wise the fate of the island.

QUASIMODO.

Breach of Promise, Seduction and Malpractice.

JOHN KINTON, aged 19, and his mother, MARGARET KINTON, residing at No. 186 North First-street, Jersey City, were arrested last night by Detective NUGENT, the first charged with breach of promise, seduction and malpractice, and the latter with having assisted her son in procuring a miscarriage by administering drugs. The complainant, a genteel appearing young German girl, named ELIZA BORGES, made the necessary affidavit before Recorder MARTINDALE yesterday. Besides the wrongs referred to above, ELIZA avers that the accused parties took from her the sum of $100 in payment for board and attendance while suffering from the illness caused at their hands. Mother and son were committed to the cells to await an investigation.

Probable Homicide.

Last evening a man named JACOB GIEGER, keeper of a grocery on the Meadows at Hoboken, was arrested on a charge of having committed a felonious assault and battery on MICHAEL SCHEBER, of Weehawken. It is averred that yesterday afternoon SCHEBER went to GIEGER'S place of business for the purpose of collecting a bill, when he was set upon by the latter, and kicked and beaten about the head in a most brutal manner. It is also alleged that the accused struck SCHEBER on the head with a stone. The injured man was conveyed to his home, where he became prostrate and delirious, and was considered to be in a very critical condition. Recorder POPE accordingly refused to accept bail for the prisoner.

Arrivals in the City.

Mr. Markbreit, United States Minister to Bolivia, Hon. Hiram Bliss, of Maine. General James H. Ledlie, of Utica, Hon. J. A. Bright, of Indiana, Hon. S. S. Marshall, of Illinois, Hon. M. Layler, of Cincinnati, Hon. M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, and Hon. J. J. Carrington, of Oswego, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. Boris Danzas, of the Russian Legation, and Lieutenant A. J. Shattleworth, of the British Army, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. D. Monteath, of Albany, Hon. Geo. W. Flanders, of Chicago, and B. Buffum, of Providence, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. W. L. Avery, of Washington, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

It is known that, by order of Superintendent KENNEDY, a policeman has been detailed to ride upon the front platform of each Second-avenue car during the trip, with the design of protecting it from the strikers while traversing the City. Last evening, about 8 o'clock, when Officer RICHARDS, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was on the front platform of a car, as it was passing Thirty-fourth-street, he was struck on the head by a brick thrown by one of a party of men upon the sidewalk, and was severely but not dangerously wounded. EDWARD MCGOVERN and THOS. FENTON, two of the party on the street, were arrested at once and locked up in the Thirty-fifth-street Station-house. They will be arraigned before Justice CONNOLLY this morning. It is presumed that the outrage was caused by the strikers, even if none of them were active participants in its commission.

A. Raymond & Co.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.
Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

Great Auction Sale of
Meeks' Furniture,
on
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,
April 14, 15, and 16.
—*Advertisement.* No. 686 Broadway.

Waltham Watches.

FULLER & Co., No. 25 John-st., New-York, offer single watches at wholesale prices, in all grades of those celebrated timekeepers, in solid gold and silver cases only.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., No. 189 Broadway, N. Y., jewelers and dealers in all grades of WALTHAM WATCHES AT LOWEST PRICES.

Special attention is called to the very fine three-quarter plate watches made at Waltham, which we warrant shall satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 535 Broadway, New-York.—*Exchange.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. I. W. Lyon's Tooth Tablets,
FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH.
Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

Furniture Coverings.—New Spring styles, with specialties, wholesale or RETAIL, at the CURTAIN store of G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway, near Howard-st.

FURNITURE STORE, No. 661 Broadway, near Amity-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Richards, at his new Boot and Shoe Establishment, No. 499 8th-av., is selling all kinds of goods in his line at lower rates than the same quality can be had elsewhere. RICHARDS sells the finest goods. His prices are very low.

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by DR. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding Cards; also, Cards for Wooden, Tin, Crystal, Silver and Golden Weddings.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured by DR. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

A New "Pinching" Tuck Measurer and Creaser for Sewing Machines.

This invention overcomes the radical defect in all Tuckers which are obliged to crease through the accumulating tucks. It is the only Tucker which holds the cloth firm and straight, notwithstanding the imperfect guiding of inexpert operators. It makes the crease the same as by hand, by "Pinching," and will not cut most delicate fabrics. It has an Automatic Cloth Smoother, to prevent the work rising upon the Gauge. It is the only Tuck Marker which has an Independent Measuring Scale on a fixed bed, for both gauge and crease.

This new "Fuller & Barnum" polished steel "Pinching" Tuck Marker is the only one which can be removed, and replaced again, without loosing the set of either gauge or crease. Price $3; by mail, $3 30. FIRST-CLASS TUCKING TO ORDER.

Canvassers wanted. I. W. BARNUM, No. 638 Broadway, third door below Bleecker-st., New-York.

Moet & Chandon's
DRY IMPERIAL (TIN-FOIL,)
Of the vintage 1865. For sale with all first-class dealers in wines here. ANTHONY OECHS.
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1869.

MARRIED.

CHAPIN—COCK.—On Wednesday, April 14, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, Mr. JOSIAH L. CHAPIN, of Lawrence, Mass., to Miss AUGUSTA COCK, daughter of Dr. Thomas F. Cock, of New-York.

EHNINGER—GORDON.—On Tuesday, April 13, at St. Paul's Church, Tompkinsville, by Rev. T. W. Punnett, CHARLES EHNINGER to ANNIE PONSONBY, daughter of the late Archibald Gordon.

HOLMES—TRUMBULL.—At St. Ann's Church, in this City, on Wednesday, April 14, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., PHILIP W. HOLMES, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss IDA M. TRUMBULL, of Greenwich, Conn.

KELLEY—HURXTHAL.—In New-York City, on Wednesday, April 14, by Rev. H. H. Morrell, of Brooklyn, Mr. JAMES STEWART KELLEY, of Massillon, Ohio, to Miss CARRIE HURXTHAL, of New-York.

SCHENCK—KILGOUR.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, GEORGE SCHENCK, of Flatbush, L. I., to ANNA B., third daughter of Daniel Kilgour, Jr., Esq., of Brooklyn.

☞ Dublin and Paris papers please copy.

THOMSON—CARSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 13, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., SAMUEL W. THOMSON to Miss SARAH ANNA, daughter of Geo. W. Carson.

VAN WART—ROBERTS.—On Thursday evening, April 13, at Madison-square Church, by Rev. Dr. Prentiss, AMES VAN WART to CAROLINE MARSHALL, youngest daughter of Marshall O. Roberts, all of this City.

VAN INGEN—BUNKER.—On Tuesday, April 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, DUDLEY W. VAN INGEN to ELIZABETH S., daughter of Paul Bunker, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BENSON.—On Monday, April 12, at the residence of her mother, No. 310 East 58th-st., after a lingering illness, ELIZA M., wife of John S. Benson, and daughter of Eliza M. and the late O. J. Reynolds.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother as above, this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred in the family plot in Green-Wood.

BILLINGS.—On Wednesday, April 14, JAMES M. BILLINGS, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 175 Madison-av., on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

BLUNT.—On Wednesday, April 14, MARTHA, wife of Geo. W. Blunt.

His friends are invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Divine Paternity, corner of 45th-st. and 5th-av., (Rev. Dr. Chapin's,) on Friday at 2 P. M.

BLOOMER.—On Monday, April 12, at Cromwell, Conn., JOHN A. BLOOMER, son of Elisha Bloomer, aged 38 years.

His friends and those of his family are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 1 P. M., at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. George Cook, No. 407 West 19th-st.

DUTCHER.—On Wednesday, April 14, FANNIE GRAHAM, youngest daughter of the late Abraham Dutcher.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FORNOTE.—On Wednesday, April 14, at the residence of her son-in-law, James W. Lawrance, ELIZABETH, relict of William Fornote, in her 82d year.

Notice of funeral in Friday's paper.

FREEMAN.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Tuesday, April 13, MARIE PHEBE, eldest daughter of John G. and Jennetta Baker Freeman.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from her father's residence, on Thursday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Astoria steamboat leaves Peck-slip at 1½ P. M.

HARRIS.—On Wednesday, April 14, BETSEY, widow of Nathaniel Harris, aged 92 years.

The friends of the family and those of her sons, Gilbert and Charles J. Harris, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 125 Henry-st.

HART.—On Wednesday, April 14, JAMES HART, aged 86 years, late Sexton of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Friday, the 16th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be interred in the Cathedral grounds.

MERRILL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 13, MARIA P., wife of Wm. G. Merrill, aged 59 years and 10 months.

Funeral service at No. 122 Joralemon-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 15th inst.

ST. FELIX.—On Tuesday, April 13, 1869, ANNA M. MALTBY ST. FELIX, wife of the late John R. St. Felix.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 16th inst., at 3½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 219 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

TAYLOR.—On Tuesday, April 13, JOHN TAYLOR, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 448 West 20th-st., on Friday, the 16th inst., at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Marble Cemetery for interment.

WELCH.—On Tuesday, April 13, Captain GEORGE E. WELCH, late A. V. L. Comdg. U. S. N.

Relatives, friends, and particularly his brother officers and comrades of the merchants' marine, naval and military service, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Classon, corner of Willoughby-av., at 2 P. M. this day, (Thursday,) April 15.

WITHERSPOON.—On Wednesday morning, April 14, JAMES WITHERSPOON, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 36 Perry-st., on Friday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WOODBRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 13, after a short illness, SARAH E., wife of Joseph E. Woodbridge, aged 58 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Lecture-room of Plymouth Church, on Thursday, April 15, at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRA SPECIAL NOTICE.—DR. J. H. SCHENCK begs leave to inform his patients and the public that in consequence of his increased practice and business at his principal office in Philadelphia, he will be obliged to give up visiting New-York, professionally, after the next regular visit, TUESDAY, April 20. Those who wish to consult him will please make note of this, as his rooms in New-York, No. 32 Bond-st., will be closed after April 20. DR. SCHENCK'S medicines, Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, with full directions in English, German and French, may be obtained of druggists and dealers everywhere. Office hours for this visit will be as usual, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

CORNS—CORNS—CORNS—CORNS, Bunions, ingrowing nails, &c., cured by Dr. KIMBELL, Chiropodist, No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE—THE MAILS for Europe for the week ending April 17, will close at this Office on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 12 M., and at the Stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M. Also at this Office on Saturday at 8 A. M., and at the Stations on Friday night as follows: A and B, 9; C and O, 8:45; D and E, 8:30; F and G, 8:10 P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

ROSADALIS PURIFIES THE BLOOD and cures SCROFULA and all chronic diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys. Recommended by the medical faculty and many thousands of our best citizens. For testimonials of remarkable cures, see "Rosadalis Almanac" for this year. Prepared only by Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 61 Exchange-place, Baltimore, Md. For sale by JNO. F. HENRY, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A PEW IN DR. Hall's Church, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., either down stairs or in the gallery, if near the pulpit. Address M., Post Office Box No. 2,915, or call at No. 11 East 22d-st.

FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York *Times*, by the single number or year, from 1861 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA.

Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York, announce that the sale of

MR. W. ELLIOTT WOODWARD'S LIBRARY

will commence on MONDAY, April 19, at 4 o'clock P. M., and be continued daily, at the same hour, until all is sold.

The Catalogue of this Library is an octavo volume of 688 pages, and describes over 6,800 lots of books, engravings, autographs and manuscripts; among its varied contents are Indian narratives, genealogies, election sermons, upward of 300 works relating to Washington, and last, though not least, an unrivaled collection of books by the Mather family, a Hebrew manuscript, the Pentateuch, written in the ninth century.

This collection of books consist almost exclusively of American books, and is of the most extraordinary character, comprising, in great part, books which are seldom offered for sale. Catalogues, price $1, now ready.

NATIONAL PEACE COLLECTION.
THE MUSIC
to be performed at the
GRAND NATIONAL PEACE JUBILEE
to be held in Boston, June, 1869, comprising fifteen choruses from celebrated Oratorios and Masses.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, 711 Broadway, N. Y.
Sent post-paid on receipt of price. For sale by all dealers.

MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS' NEW WORK,
THE CURSE OF GOLD!

Which is now creating such an excitement in the columns of the New-York *Weekly*, where it has been appearing each week for the last three months, will be published on SATURDAY next, in book form, complete, by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHER, Philadelphia, and be for sale by all booksellers and news agents. Price $1 75 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper cover.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

"KARDOO, THE HINDOO GIRL," is the title of a book on an entirely fresh subject, viz.: The Lives of High Caste Women in India. To be obtained of
M. A. MACFARLAND, No. 967 Broadway,
A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 771 Broadway,
ROBERT CATTER & BROS., No. 530 Broadway,
Evangelical Knowledge Society, No. 3 Bible House,
BOUGHTON & WYMAN, No. 13 Bible House.

THE SELF-EXAMINER.—A NEW ILLUSTRATED Hand-Book on Phrenology, Physiology and Physiognomy, for students and others, with 170 engravings of Distinguished Human Heads and Faces, entitled "HOW TO READ CHARACTER." A handsome 12mo vol., sent by first post. Muslin, $1 25; paper, $1. By S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The salesroom yesterday presented a better appearance than it has for several days past. The attendance was not particularly large, but the bidding was brisk and the prices realized quite as good as was expected.

The West Side lots sold by Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. constituted the great attraction of the day. The sale was positive. There was no possible chance of "funk;" the public appreciated the fact and the sale was, as might be expected, very satisfactory. The fact has been many times demonstrated that to make a successful sale the auctioneer must possess the confidence of his audience. If there is a chance for a bogus sale he cannot gain their entire confidence, and the bidders are consequently very wary; but if the sale is announced, and really is, *without reserve*, the bidding is almost always good, and the prices obtained fully equal to the actual value of the property. This truth seems to be gradually enforcing itself upon the members and visitors of the Real Estate Exchange, and as it gains ground the market improves. The sale of East New-York property by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER was very well attended. It, like the usual sales of this firm, was "without reserve," and the result was very satisfactory.

It is scarcely probable that there will be any material change in the market this week. The really desirable pieces of property offered will bring good, fair prices; other pieces will not be easily disposed of. The buyers now are a more solid and substantial class than those who frequented the market earlier in the season, and they are more critical. They examine before they buy, and they buy for purposes of investment rather than speculation.

The sales for to-day are as follows:

Messrs. BLEECKER, SON & Co. have quite an extensive sale of New-Jersey property, consisting of 100 building lots, on and near the Newark, Bloomfield and Montclair Horse Car Railroad; on the old road to Bloomfield, and on Hillside, Smith and Harvest streets, adjoining the City of Newark, on the town line.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell the lease of the valuable plot of land situate on the easterly side of Fourth-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets; the lot of land, with the four-story brick store and dwelling thereon, No. 149 Seventh-avenue; the four-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 128 West Twenty-eighth-street; the four-story English-basement brick house and lot No. 175 West Thirty-seventh-street; the two four-story English-basement brick houses and lots Nos. 489 and 491 Seventh-avenue; one lot situate on the south side of Fifty-first-street, 500 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 25x100 feet; also, one gore lot in the rear of the above; one lot situate on the south side of Fifty-second-street, east of Eleventh-avenue; the extra-sized three-story and attic Nova Scotia stone front house and three lots No. 110 Hicks-street, Brooklyn; the lot of land, with the first-class four-story brown-stone front house thereon, No. 332 Lexington-avenue; a lease for seven years of the four-story brown-stone front dwelling on the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street; the three first-class four-story French roof brown-stone front houses and lots, situate on the west side of Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets, near Mount Morris-square; the lot of land, with the four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house on the front, and the two-story brick stable on the rear thereof, No. 271 West Fortieth-street, 21.8x98.9.

Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE will sell the brick house and lot No. 49 Macdougal-street.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER and WYCKOFF & LITTLE have their usual sales of Brooklyn property.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Four-story marble front house and lot, No. 113 Maiden-lane, lot 25.5x50.6. F. Leffert	$37,500
2 buildings and plots of ground, No. 623 Broadway, running through to No. 162 Mercer-st., lot 34x200. T. Hitchcock	181,000
y brick store and lot, No. 55 Beekman-st., running through to No. 83 Ann-st., lot 24x125 Burrill	64,500
marble house and lot No. 158 Pearl-st., lot 161, E. G. Gregg	39,750
e. corner of 92d-st. and Boulevard, 25.8x117, Davies	
djoining, 25x112, W. F. Morgan	9,500
joining, same size, H. H. Camman	7,100
joining, 25x110.7, H. H. Camman	7,000
joining, 25x108.4, E. G. Burling	6,750
joining, 35.7x106, J. D. Philips	6,700
e. cor. 92d-st. and Boulevard, and running gh to Bloomingdale road, 25.8x122.6, C. ingham	10,200
n. s., each 25x122.6, C. Buckingham	10,400
each 25x122, E. J. King	15,000
41.11x123.2, A. H. Rathbone	14,300
corner 92d-st. and Boulevard, 25.8x100, King	10,900
joining, n. s., each 25x100, S. Giles	9,450
joining, n. s., 25x100, S. Giles	14,000
joining, n. s., 25x100, S. Giles	6,700
joining, n. s., each 25x100, W. W. Malley	6,700
corner Boulevard and 92d-st., 25.8x100, Max Weil	12,200
joining, same size, Mr. Max Weil	9,300
joining, same size, Mr. Max Weil	6,800
joining, same size, H. Dominick	6,800
92d-st., 100 ft. w. of Boulevard, 25x173.9	12,900
ning, w. s., 25x174, W. W. Walley	5,500
joining, each 25x175, W. W. Malley	5,000
corner 11th-av. and 92d-st., 25.8x100, A.	13,500
ning, n. s., 25x100, E. J. Burrell	4,400
ning, 25x100, E. J. Burrell	3,750
ning, 25x100, H. H. Camman	3,500
ning, 25x100, H. H. Camman	3,200
d-st., 100 ft. w. of Boulevard, 25x144, Mr.	10,200
ning, w. s., 25x40, E. J. Burrell	5,600
ning, 25x168, J. Lindow	4,100
ning, each 25x136.10, J. Lindow	4,000
east cor. 11th-av. and 92d-st., 25.8x100, rrell	8,000
ning, 25x100, H. B. Sheldon	4,500
ning, same size, H. C. Mason	3,600
ning, same size, Mr. Schrader	3,400
ning, 28.5x100, J. Lindow	3,300
of 11th-av., corner of 92d-st., each 25x Sheffelin	4,150
corner of 11th-av. and 92d-st., each 25 1 lot adjoining on 11th-av., 25x76.8, ffelin	9,750
rner of 11th-av. and 93d-st., 18.6x93.11,	8,400
t adjoining, lot 26.4x100, E. J. Bur-	2,950
each 25x100, E. J. Burrell	3,900
93d-st., 93 ft. w. of 11th-av., each 25x Burrell	9,300
ner 93d-st. and New-av., 25x142, Mr.	30,450
-av., adjoining above, 25x132, H. W.	13,300
g, 25x116, H. W. Neall	9,500
g, 25.2x110.8, H. W. Neab	9,500
g, 39.2x104.3, H. W. Neab	9,300
New-av. and 93d-st., 29.2x97.10, A.	17,000
n. s., 28.5x111.8, C. W. Smith	10,000
28.5x125.2, C. W. Smith	8,800
28.5x138.8, Mr. Malley	8,100
41.3x171.8, E. J. Burrell	9,000
d-st., 97.10 ft. e. of New-av., each 25 urrell	14,100
each 25x132, C. W. Smith	10,300
each 25x126, C. Buckingham	8,200
each 25x126, C. Buckingham	8,300
each 25x125, A. Scholley	7,600
each 25x123, A. Malley	7,400
and near the corner of 11th-av., Burrell	14,200
	$3,700

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

ck houses and lots, Nos. 66 and 68 6th-av., between West Washington-st. and Waverley place, each lot 20x H. Harris	$35,000

By E. A. Lawrence.

t n. e. cor. of Bedford and Commerce sts., 25x75, Mr. Russell	$7,900

BROOKLYN.

By Bleecker, Son & Co.

npoint-av., 100 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100, A. Kennedy	$1,700

By J. Cole.

se and lot, No. 313 Hamilton-st.,	
se and lot, adjoining, same size	$4,300
one house and lot, No. 331 Pa-	4,000
se and lot, No. 342 Adelphi-st.,	12,000
246 Raymond-st., lot 25x100	5,400
lot and e. s. of 4th-av., 20 ft. lot 20x82	6,800
of Gates-av., 220 ft. w. of 5 lots in rear on Monroe-st.,	6,500
se and lot No. 191 Henry-st.,	39,500
00	14,000
	6,400
and 2 lots No. 1 2d-place, each	18,000
s, adjoining above, 20.10x100	3,600
e size	1,700
of Henry-st. and 1st-place,	3,450
joining, same size	15,000
e size	3,800
e size	6,400

EAST NEW-YORK.

By Johnson & Miller—(Cozine Farm at East New-York.)

-av. and Monroe-st., 23x100	$300
s, adjoining, same size, each	220
s, adjoining, same size, each	220
s, adjoining, same size, each	220
of Madison-st. and Union-	
Union-av. and Madison-st.,	270
n-av., adjoining, each 25x	250
adison-st. and Union-av., 24	200
-av., adjoining, each 22x100	250
son-st. and Union-av., 23x	200
nion-av. and Madison-st.,	240
	220
s, near Union-av., 25x90,	210
9 lots adjoining, same size, each	200
1 lot s. e. corner of Eldert-st. and Union-av., 24x100	250
7 lots e. s. of Union-av., adjoining, same size, each	175
13 lots s. s. Eldert-st., near Union-av., 25x90, each	170
4 lots s. w. corner Union-av. and Eldert-st., 24x100 and 25x100, each	200
4 lots on n. w. corner Union-av. and Monroe-st., 24x100, each	210
1 gore lot on s. s. of Eldert-st., 27.6x97x24	190
1 gore lot on n. s. of Monroe-st., rear of above, 20x96x24	170

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Amity-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Thompson-st., 25x79.4	nom.
Boulevard, s. w. corner of 101st-st., 100x100	$26,000
Grand-st., s. s., lot known by No. 2, 22x67	15,000
Lexington-av., n. e. corner of 4th-st., 20x51.6	13,400
Monroe-st., n. s., 78.6 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 26x110	14,000
Norfolk-st., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 20x50	9,500
Suffolk-st., w. s., between Rivington and Stanton sts., 25x100	
22d-st., n. s., lot known by No. 414, 25x98.8	17,000
27th-st., n. s., 379.2 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20.10x98.9	24,500
31st-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x98.9	5,500
36th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th-av., 15x98.9	6,900
39th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x98.9	24,000
44th-st., n. s., 195.5 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22.5x100.5	41,000
48th-st., s. s., 88.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.8x100.5	16,000
48th-st., s. s., 525 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	15,000
50th-st., s. s., 178.10 ft. w. of Broadway, 30.2x100.5	2,000
52d-st., n. s., 183 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	14,500
57th-st., n. e. corner of 11th-av., 25x100.5	nom.
60th and 61st sts., between 10th and 11th avs.	5,750
60th and 61st sts., between 11th-av. and Hudson River	nom.
63d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100.5	10,050
67th-st., n. w. corner of 11th-av., 100x100.5	9,900
67th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x100.5	4,600
67th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 198.3x100.5	6,250
68th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 75x100.5	4,650
69th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x100.5	10,300
69th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x100.5	8,000
73d-st., n. s., 898 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102	nom.
76th-st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x82.4	1,150
103d-st., n. s., 420 ft. e. of 5th-av., 45x201.10	15,750
117th-st., n. s., 410.8 ft. e. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.10	10,000
117th-st., n. s., 427.4 ft. e. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.10	10,000
119th-st., n. s., 248 ft. e. of Avenue A, 40x100.11	5,050
121st and 122d sts., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., (irregular)	nom.
129th-st., n. s., 435 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x199.10	20,000
153d-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x1 block	25,000
1st-av., s. w. corner of 27th-st., 74.1x95 }	$50,000
2d-av., w. s., corner of 29th-st., 98.5x100 }	
2d-av., w. s., 57.9½ ft. s. of 81st-st., 18.10x80	15,000
3d-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 23d-st., 21.9x100	5,600
3d-av., w. s., 50.5½ ft. s. of 103d-st., 25.2½x102.6	5,400
3d-av., s. w. corner of 103d-st., 50.5½x102.6	14,600
3d-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 127th-st., 25x100	nom.
4th-av., e. s., 46 ft. n. of 37th-st., 17.4x80	36,000
7th-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 43d-st., 20x100	nom.
7th-av., n. w. corner of 133d-st., 99.11x100	25,000
8th-av., n. w. corner of 63d-st., 25.5x100	28,000

Leases Recorded.

Chrystie-st., Nos. 154, 156, and 158, 5 years, per annum }	$4,000
Delancey-st., 20, 22, and 24, 5 years, per annum }	
Mercer-st., No. 38, 3 years, per annum	900
Oak-st., No. 56, 4 years, per annum	1,200
12th-st., No. 297, 5 years, per annum	1,400
20th-st., No. 253, E., 5 years, per annum	900
1st-av., No. 297, 5 years, per annum	1,800
1st-av., No. 299, 5 years, per annum	1,600
1st-av., No. 301, 5 years, per annum	1,600
1st-av., No. 305, 5 years, per annum	1,600
1st-av., No. 307, 5 years, per annum	1,600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Barbey-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100	$275
Barbey-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Bay-av., 25x100 }	430
Union-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Barbey-st., 25x100 }	
Barbey-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Union-av., 25x100 }	395
John-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Union-av., 25x100 }	
Broadway, s. s., 50 ft. e. of Barbey-st., 25x100	305
Centre-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Broadway, h. and l., 50x100	600
Conselyea-st., n. s., 83 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 20x85	4,200
Cumberland-st., w. s., 421.10 ft. e. of Fulton-av., 25x100	10,000
Eagle-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100	1,200
Eagle-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 25x100	2,300
Freeman-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	2,550
Freeman-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	2,300
Grinnell-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Court-st., 100x100	4,000
Hancock-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Reid-av., 50x100	900
Henry-st., w. s., 155 ft. n. of Congress-st., 22x102	11,750
Henry-st., w. s., 63.6 ft. n. of Woodhull-st., 20.6x80	
High-st., n. s., 159.1 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 19x102.10	16,500
Kosciusko-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 25	8,250
Leonard and Remsen sts., n. e. corner, 60x75	2,500
Leonard-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Skillman-st., 25x69	5,500
Linden Boulevard, s. s., 175 ft. e. of Nostrand-av	4,200
Martense-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x100 }	1,400
Marion-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Paca-av., 35.4x35.4x121.11x121.11 }	
Marion-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 25x100	600
Union-st., n. s., 227.6 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 100x137.6	430
Union-st., n. s., 191.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., 190x175	46,500
Sackett-st., n. s., 366.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100x100	14,400
Washington-st., w. s., 350 ft. s. of Union-av., 50x100	
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 520 ft. w. of Carlton-av., 20.6x131	350
4th-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of Bond-st., 22.8x26x6.1x20	14,000
North 2d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Smith-st., 50x100 }	2,100
4th-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of Bond-st., 22.8x26x6.1x20 }	
4th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Bond-st., 115.3x55.1x33.2 }	675
39th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.2	350
Bedford-av., n. e. s., 20 ft. w. of Ross-st., 20x80	1,200
Division-av., n. s., 185.8 ft. w. of 6th-st., 97.10x21.5	725
Foster-av. and Bergen's-lane, n. e. cor., 164x200 x239.4x211.10	8,000
Carlton-st., w. s., lot No. 27, block J, A. W. Post's map, 25x100 }	1,000
Hale-av., e. s., 300 ft. n. of Division-av., 25x100	250
Liberty-av., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Butler-av., 25x100	725
Liberty-av. and Madison-st., n. e. cor., 52.6x100	1,000
Liberty-av., n. s., 74.7 ft. w. of Schenck-av., 25.5 x100	
Marcy-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Witherspoon-st., 25x100	2,850
Myrtle-av., s. s., 40.7 ft. e. of Yates-av., 20.2x100	4,000
Park-av. and Adelphi-st., s. w. corner, 33.9x108.4x 21.11x65.11	3,600
Ridgewood-av., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Hale-av., 25x100	2,500
Schenck-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Bay-av., 50x100	250
Sigel-av., w. s., 225 ft. s. of Division-av., 50x103.10	600
Union-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Barbey-st., 25x100	400
Union-av. and John-st., n. w. cor., 25x100	205
Barbey-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Union-av., 50x100 }	720

Leases Recorded.

Hicks-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Congress-st., 1 lot, 21 years, per year	$105
North-st., No. 148, first floor, &c., 5 yrs., per yr.	276

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

2d-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of 2d-st., 105x300	$13,000
11th-av., e. s., lot No. 886, Mount Vernon, 100x105	700

Greenburg.

Sawmill River road, e. s., adjoining J. Lawrence, 144½ acres	$28,000

Morrisania.

Irving-place, n. e. s., part of lot No. 152, Morrisania, 50x75	$3,000
William-st., n. s., lot No. 81, North Melrose, 50x92	1,750

New-Rochelle.

Weyman's-av., w. s., Jesse W. Benedict's property	$2,193
Turnpike to Davenport's Neck road, w. s., adjoining T. S. Disbrow's, about 9 acres	14,461

Newcastle.

Pleasantville to Chappaqua road, e. s., adjoining Horace Greeley's, 4 acres	$1,600

Ossining.

Albany Post road, w. s., S. M. McCord's, 75x242	$10,500
Glen-st. and Dale-av., n. w. corner, 537x550x150	2,000
Water-st., e. s., adjoining Rebecca Jackson, 26x80	500

Rye.

Grace Church-st., s. e. s., adjoining Mr. Roberts, about 2½ acres	$8,800
Washington-st., e. s., adj. W. Purdige, 50x100	1,100

Yonkers.

Broadway, e. s., adjoining J. Revere, 30x156	$8,500
Hudson-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 50x100	1,700
Mechanic-st., s. w. s., adj. S. C. Lusk, 25x100	1,750
Mechanic-st., s. w. s., adj. Mrs. Bush, 25x100	1,750

NEW JERSEY.

Newark.

Garden-st., s. s., indefinite lot, 20x100	$1,500
High-st., w. s., 66 ft. n. of Marshall-st., 36x190	9,000
High-st., corner of Nesbitt-st., 88x179 }	35,000
High-st., adjoining above, 75x75 }	
Kinney and Barclay sts., s. w. corner, 25x100	875
Market-st., s. s., indefinite lot, 61x100	50,338
New-Jersey Railroad-av., e. s., indefinite lot, 40 ft. front	1,500
Washington and Warren sts., s. e. corner, 88x91	16,000

Bloomfield.

Newark and Pompton turnpike, e. s., indefinite locality, 20-100 acre	$8,000
Railroad-av., s. e. s., indefinite locality, 25x106	1,200

Clinton.

Elizabeth-av. and Miller-st., s. e. corner, 50x146.2 }	$3,700
Miller-st., s. s., adjoining above, 25x100 }	

Orange.

Central-place, w. s., indefinite locality, 25x133	$300
Central-place, w. s., indefinite locality, 25x133	600
Clarendon-place, s. s., 194 ft. e. of Lincoln-av., 100 x174	11,000

East Orange.

Evergreen-place, w. s., indefinite locality, 135 ft. front	$3,000

West Orange.

Washington-st., corner of unstated street, 50x211	$500

Jersey City.

2d-st., s. s., 223 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 25x100	$2,250
Essex-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Washington-st., 50x200	20,000

Hudson City.

Newark-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of Pierce-av., 25x100	$725
Newark-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Passaic-av., 25x100	2,500
Jackson-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Montgomery-av., 50x103	1,475
Lots Nos. 64, 65, block No. 2, Chelsea, 50x100	2,000
Lot No. 36, block No. 17, city map, q. c.	125

Bergen.

Washington-av., s. s., lots Nos. 59, 61, between Monticello and Palisade avs., 50x100	$3,725

Guttenberg.

Huron-av., s. s., lot No. 611, block No. 19, Weehawken Land Association map, 25x100	$290

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing.

Black Stump road, adjoining Monfort's, 10 acres and house	$8,000

Brookville.

Plot adjoining Remsen's, 20 acres, with buildings	$1,300

Oyster Bay.

Highway from North Hempstead road to Wheatley's, adjoining Firth's, 31 acres	$4,000
Road from Wheatley to Jericho, adjoining Hicks', n. s., 119 acres	1,500
Oak Neck road, Seaman's, 10 acres and houses	125
Jericho to Hicksville road, e. s., adjoining Heitz's, 30 acres	2,000

Long Island City.

West 4th-st., lot No. 8, block G	$2,250

North Hempstead.

Manhasset to Hempstead Branch road, Searing's property	$18,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME NEW FIRST-class house No. 31 West 47th-st., now being finished. Inquire of KAVANAGH, GRADY & FOX, northeast corner 6th-av. and 42d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FIRST-class brown-stone house and lot No. 30 West 47th-st., near 5th-av.; lot 20x100.5. Apply on the premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone house No. 134 East 38th-st., first door east of Lexington-av.; house, 20x43; lot, 20x98; the premises are replete with every improvement and in complete order; has been recently painted, and the parlors, &c., are frescoed; the hall is marble tiled; not a dollar need be expended for repairs on taking possession. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY MARBLE-front house in the finest location on Murray Hill; cheapest house in the market; has been thoroughly overhauled, painted and frescoed in the most elegant manner; all modern improvements; possession on or before May 1. Apply on the premises, No. 30 West 35th-st., from 2 to 5 o'clock daily.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, the first-class brown-stone four-story house No. 27 Beekman-place, (East 50th-st.;) the neighborhood is select and desirable; a magnificent landscape of Long Island and East River; combining City and country advantages. JOHN CROMWELL, No. 129 Broad-st., or No. 422 East 50th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

West 23d-st., three-story high-stoop brick	$30,000
West 48th-st., three-story high-stoop b. s.	25,000
West 9th-st., four-story English basement b. s.	22,000
East 13th-st., three-story high-stoop brick	19,750
East 58th-st., three-story high-stoop b. s.	10,000

A VERY FINE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, No. 226 47th-st., near 7th-av. and Broadway cars, $14,500; very easy terms; beautiful order; all improvements; to be seen from 11 to 1 o'clock; possession 1st of May. Address OWNER, No. 149 West 46th-st.

NO. 49 WEST 37TH-ST. FOR SALE, with or without the carpets, gas fixtures and cornices. It is in beautiful order, and will be sold at a reasonable price. For permits, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE THREE AND ONE FOUR-story first-class high-stoop house on 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; doors, parlor trimming and stairs black walnut; plated furniture, &c.; complete. Apply on the premises of WAITE & BENJAMIN.

$13.750.—THE BEST, HANDsomest and largest small house in the sunniest of locations, near Madison-av.; half cash; possession now; handsome fixtures; will rent for $1,600; open all day. No. 71 East 52d-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 145th-st., Mott Haven; good neighborhood; water and gas; $4,500. Also one to let cheap. CHARLES APPLEBY, No. 240 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATtic brick house No. 16 West Washington-place, near Washington-square. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR FINE LOTS, 125 FEET west of Grand Boulevard, on 99th-st.; price $14,000; mortgage $8,000. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

FOR SALE LOW—FOUR-STORY BROWN stone house in Seventh Ward, or will exchange for short date mortgages. Apply to owner, No. 19 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AND ON easy terms, the three-story basement brick house, No. 281 Union-st., Brooklyn; has every modern improvement and in perfect order. Inquire of D. & M. CHAUNCEY, Brooklyn, or at the office Western Insurance Company, No. 139 Broadway.

LOTS FOR SALE—512 LOTS, WITH LARGE front on Newtown Creek, near Penny Bridge, Brooklyn; also, 18 acres south side of Staten Island. Apply to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE at Ravenswood, L. I., directly opposite 76th-st., New-York, five minutes' walk from landing and 30 minutes from Peck-slip; grounds about two acres, handsomely laid out with fruit trees and shrubbery; lawn extending down to East River, with fine shade trees, boat and bath-house; the mansion, substantially built by days' work, without regard to expense, contains about 20 rooms, with every convenience, heater, range, stationary tubs, bath-room, water-closet, hot and cold water on every floor; admirably arranged carriage-house, with stable for five horses; billiard-room, ice-house, &c.; perfectly healthy; the most accessible location near the City, and commanding a fine view of the East River; will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to T. H. McALLISTER, 49 Nassau-st.

FAIRFIELD, CONN., HALF MILE FROM depot, fronting Mill Plain Green, surrounded by first-class improvements, the residence, with six acres of land, of Henry S. Thorp, deceased; the house is 40x42, with 8 ft. piazza on three sides, and a large extension; substantially built by days' work, filled in with brick to the eaves; has modern improvements; location delightful, for healthfulness not surpassed; within short drive of Fairfield beach. Inquire of JAS. H. THORP, No. 163 William-st., where photograph of the property may be seen.

AT BAY SIDE, ON LITTLE NECK Bay, L. I.—House and five acres of ground, well fruited; house with all the modern conveniences, gas and water throughout, furnace, &c.; carriage-house, boat-house and other outbuildings, all in good order; being a most desirable residence for Winter and Summer; within a short distance of the City by railroad or steamboat; terms easy. Apply to LAWRENCE & OAKLEY, No. 11 Pine-st., JOS. B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st., or WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO., No. 314 Broadway.

AT NYACK ON THE HUDSON—FOR sale or to let, a first-class house, with bay windows, extra wide piazza, hot and cold spring water, range, bath, water-closet, conservatory, &c.; extra fine location on the river bank, one mile from landing; fine bathing beach, boating and fishing; plans at No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., Room No. 2, second floor, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.; price $8,000. N. B.—There will be a railroad station within five minutes' walk of the place in less than three months, when the time to Jersey City will be one hour.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CRANFORD, N. J., a new house, just built, three stories, 14 large rooms, good cellar, French roof, hot and cold water, bath and water closets, gas pipes all through the house. The lot is 100x240 feet; is situated on a hill, about five minutes' walk from the depot, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad; time from New-York, 45 minutes; commutation, 9 cents a trip. For particulars inquire at No. 194 Broadway, Room No. 10. Also, a number of fine building lots for sale. S. CAHILL.

FOR SALE—AT BRONXVILLE, WESTchester County, three-fourths mile from Depot of Harlem Railroad, a country residence, consisting of ten acres of land, in full cultivation; a two-story dwelling, containing twelve rooms, with hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., &c.; outbuildings in excellent order; a choice variety of fruit trees and small fruits; lawn well studded with ornamental forest and shade trees. Address W. SEAMAN, Bronxville, or No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN TREmont, Westchester County, the plot of ground with a three-story double house, stable, &c., &c., situated corner of Railroad-av. and Morris-st. The house is well built and in good order, has gas, bath, water-closet, furnace, range, &c., &c.; the grounds are tastefully laid out with evergreens and fruit trees; sidewalks flagged, &c., &c. Apply to SIEGMAN BROTHERS, No. 46 Leonard-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT ON the Raritan River, with 10 acres of lawn and garden, green-house, ice-house and carriage-house, one and a half hours' from New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; will be let furnished for the Summer, or for one year; price reasonable; a choice location. Photograph of house and grounds to be seen by applying to A. D. HOPE, No. 103 Liberty-st.

A LARGE FINE MODERN HOUSE, nearly new, and sixteen acres of choice land in Westchester County; three-quarters of a mile from railroad depot, near Long Island Sound, in complete order; good stable, carriage-house, barn and ice-house; handsome lawn, excellent garden, abundance of shade and fruit trees; every way attractive; price only $15,000. Apply to S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine-st.

SPLENDID FARM OR COUNTRY seat for sale; 140 acres, finest farm in county; frame mansion; 3 stories, 20 rooms, all modern improvements; fine outbuildings; 28 miles from City; only $30,000. LANE & ROBINSON, No. 81 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE in West Hoboken, N. J., 45 minutes by horse cars and ferry to City Hall, New-York; situated on the brow of the hill, it commands a beautiful view of New-York Harbor and Bay; grounds 50x165 feet, with fruit and shade trees in abundance. Apply at No. 266 Canal-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, a house, partially furnished; eleven rooms, two acres, barn, garden, trees; one mile from Vanderbilt's Landing; quarter mile from Fort Wadsworth and horse railroad. Terms, $7,000; rent, $700. Apply next door to General HARVEY BROWN, U. S. Army.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE LOW—FARM OF 25 ACRES, one mile north of Petersburg, on the Richmond Turnpike and Railroad, with fine residence and outhouses; will be sold at less than cost of buildings. Apply for particulars to VAN BRUNT & SLAGHT, No. 168 Maiden-lane, corner of South-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—25X100, four stories, 12 rooms; location the best in Jersey City; six minutes' walk from Cortlandt Ferry; yard full of grapes; price $9,000; rent $1,200; a good investment and good home. C. G. PRATT, No. 35 Pine-st., Room No. 13.

A VERY NICE TWO-STORY AND basement house, 25x30, lot 85x200, nine good rooms, and nice cemented cellar; a very convenient house in every respect; five minutes from depot on New-Jersey Railroad; will be sold very low; price $3,800. LANE & ROBINSON, No. 81 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—ONE hour from New-York, a fine residence, 37x30, extension 18x24, carriage-house, and 3½ acres of land; magnificent extended view, lawn, &c.; $15,500. L. FREEMAN, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

$6.500.—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE house in Walnut-st., East Orange, N. J., containing eight rooms; lot 44x180. Apply on the premises of JAMES E. REYNOLDS, or of THOS. O. AYRES, Main-st., Orange.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, elegant country seat on Dixwell-av., New-Haven; abundance of fruit. Photograph can be seen with owner, Dr. VAN TUYL, No. 69 West 38th-st., New-York.

A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE, COMmanding fine views of the Hudson, for sale or to let; two acres in garden and lawn; splendid shade and fruit trees; house, fourteen rooms; stable for four horses. Apply at No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS—PORT Monmouth, on sea-shore, one hour from City, near Long Branch, lots for cottages, business, or good investment; farms and country seats on the Highlands. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, A COTTAGE WITH two or five acres. Address WM. E. WHITE, Nyack, or C. H. RUTHERFORD, No. 86 William-st., New-York City.

LONG ISLAND FARM CHEAP—200 acres, $5,000; near Sound, half mile from village; splendid orchard, large house and fine improvements. CHARLES EMMONS, No. 240 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT OF seven acres, two miles from Plainfield, one mile from Newmarket; terms to suit. Address A. CHOSSON, Plainfield.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SALE—"LOCHLAND," THE ELEGANT country seat of Greene Smith, built and formerly occupied by Geo. E. Stone, Esq., of New-York City, comprising sixty-four acres on the shores of Seneca Lake, half a mile south of the beautiful village of Geneva; the improvements consist of a handsome and commodious three-story brick dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements; the grounds are large and handsomely laid out with shrubbery; there are spacious stables, boat-house, bath-house, ice-house, (filled with ice,) garden, abundance of fruit, tenant-house and barns, and most thorough outbuildings generally. This is a rare chance to purchase one of the most complete and desirable of country residences. For terms and further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., where photographs and survey can be examined; or to GERRIT H. SMITH, Geneva, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE MOHEGAN, WESTchester County, four miles from Peekskill, nine miles south of Lake Mahopac, and adjoining the residence of G. Merle, Esq., of Brooklyn, large Swiss cottage, containing 12 rooms, kitchen, laundry, hot and cold water, bath room, &c.; carriage-house with five stalls and three finished rooms for servants; ice-house filled. On the lake there is a dock, boat and bath-house; grounds, which consist of 7½ acres, are tastefully laid out with every variety of shrubbery, ornamental and fruit trees, and commands an extended view of the mountain scenery and lake; never-failing wells of excellent water; also, the furniture if desired; possession given immediately. For price, permit and views, apply to P. C. HARMON, No. 171 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE NEW-Jersey Central Railroad, 31 miles from New-York; seven trains each way daily, 1¼ miles from Boundbrook Depot, a very desirable country place, containing eight acres of choice land, plenty of fruit, a good orchard of choice apples, and a young orchard set out of choice apples and pears; plenty of small fruit; house, carriage-house, barn, farmer's dwelling, &c., all fenced, in good order; under drained; location first-class; on the turnpike road leading from Boundbrook to New-Brunswick and fronting on the Raritan River; free from mosquitoes, and perfectly healthy. Price, including tools, wagons, &c., $5,000. Inquire of C. J. FISHER, No. 272 Washington-av., Brooklyn, or No. 60 South-st., corner Wall, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE east bank of the Hudson River.—For sale a country seat, on high ground, at Hyde Park, fronting 1,500 feet on the Hudson River, and commanding very superb views of the river and inland; the mansion is located in a fine grove of lofty forest trees; it is about 40 feet square with an addition 20x50 feet; containing in all about 15 large rooms, 2 water-closets, bath-room, water and gas throughout, 2 furnaces, bells, speaking-tubes, marble mantels and grates in every room, and all in perfect repair; barns, stables, gardener's house, gate house, greenhouse, &c., all in good order; 45 acres of ground, all under the highest state of cultivation; price $50,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ECHO POINT—TEN ACRES, LOCATED AT New-Rochelle; most charming place on Long Island Sound. Price, $30,000; water front worth the money. Terms to suit purchaser. C. LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

AT ELIZABETH.—J. M. MEEKER OFfers the best bargains in houses, lots and plots of ground from 10 to 100 acres, in vicinity of the city. Descriptive list sent free. Nos. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, and 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A GOTHIC COTTAGE IN WEST Morrisania, containing eleven rooms, with barn, shade trees, fruits, lawns, &c.; house heated with furnace, and within 500 feet of Melrose depot; walks flagged to same. For further information inquire of G. H. TINGLEY, No. 106 Franklin-st., New-York, first loft.

TO LET—AT PATERSON, N. J., A LARGE frame dwelling, containing about 15 rooms; gas and water through the house, with bath-room, stationary tubs, and other modern conveniences; a good stable and about three acres of lawn with the house; situate on York-av., about half a mile from the depot. Rent $1,000 per annum. For particulars, inquire of JOHN J. BROWN, First National Bank. PATERSON, April 9, 1869.

TO LEASE—A FARM OF 34 ACRES IN Bergen County, seven miles from New-York; has a house with five rooms and cellar, barns and two cows; well adapted to trucking; having strawberry patches and baskets, &c., for marketing them; also fixtures for canning tomatoes, &c.; hotbed sash, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to J. A. HUSON, No. 277 Prospect-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—AT CAZENOVIA, N. Y., A BEAUtiful Summer residence, furnished, having two parlors, dining-room, seven bedrooms, servants' rooms, ice-house filled, large barn, garden and five acres, for two years; near the lake, boating, fishing, &c. Apply to A. K. COGSWELL, No. 34 Wall-st., or by mail to J. C. VAN RENSSELAER.

TO LET—IN EAST 92D-ST., BETWEEN 3D and 4th avs., the best neighborhood in Yorkville, a frame cottage, containing 11 rooms, with water, gas, bath, water-closet, range and boiler, stationary tubs, heater, dumb-waiter, &c.; will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply to S. THOMSON & SON, No. 1,333 3d-av., near 83d-st.

TO RENT, AT ORANGE, N. J.—FIVE minutes' walk from depot and Llewellyn Park, the fine, eligibly-situated residence (with modern improvements) No. 4 High-st.; fruit trees, grapes, pears, &c.; ample ground for garden, barn and woodhouse. Inquire on premises, or of C. N. WHITE, office H. B. Claflin & Co., City.

IRVINGTON ON HUDSON.—TO LET, for the year or season, the stone cottage adjoining the Episcopal Church; fully furnished, having gas and water; together with grounds, planted garden and carriage-house; eight minutes' walk from the station. Apply to Rev. WM. A. McVICKAR, No. 29 West 32d-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO A gentleman and wife, with one or two children, a second floor, partly furnished if required, containing five rooms, with gas, hot and cold water; references required. Inquire on the premises, No. 77 East 85th-st., near 4th-av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 3 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J., 1½ HOURS from New-York, a good-sized dwelling-house, containing eleven rooms, with small stable and nearly half an acre of land, very near railway station; rent, $700 per year. Apply to J. EDGAR, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York, or to W. LITTELL, at Summit.

TO LEASE LOW—FOR ONE OR THREE years, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in 78th-st., south side, third house east of 4th-av; lot 102 feet deep; to a satisfactory tenant, will be painted and thoroughly repaired. R. WILLIAMSON, President Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT WOODLAWN, A large double house, with garden, lawn of two acres, carriage-house and stable, half a mile from Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad; shade and fruit; will be let by the season or year. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

COTTAGE TO LET—ON TOWNSEND-AV., Staten Island, near Vanderbilt's Landing, with five lots of ground; rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to J. R. ROBINSON, near the premises, or to B. F. ERRINGTON, No. 47 John-st., New-York, where plans can be seen.

TO LET—STABLE AND COTTAGE FROM May 1.—The premises No. 202 East 9th-st., for private stable; two good rooms with separate entrance and conveniences for dwelling. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st., or BENJAMIN TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st.

AT NEWARK, N. J.—TO LET, FURnished, from May 1, three-story and basement residence in first-class location, central, and five minutes' from Centre-st. Station; a desirable property; rent $1,500 per annum. Apply to E. N. MILLER, No. 732 Broad-st., Newark.

IRVINGTON ON HUDSON—FOR SALE near Irvington, forty minutes from New-York, one of the finest estates on the Hudson River, embracing about forty acres, with river front; fine improvements. Particulars may be obtained of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN WEST MORRISANIA, WITHIN three minutes' walk of Melrose Depot, a fine double house in good order, with good grounds and fruit trees; rent $850 per annum. Apply at Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER, AT Pelham, Westchester County, on the Sound, a furnished house, with stable, garden, &c., within easy distance of boats and cars; location very healthy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, TEN minutes' walk from the depot, a cottage completely furnished, with laundry, carriage-house, stable and grapery attached; fruit and vegetable garden. Apply to J. B. WILLIS, No. 36 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., FOR THE season or longer time, a pleasantly-situated cottage-house, convenient to depot; handsomely furnished; piano, &c. Apply to W. H. HARRIS & CO., adjoining depot.

TO LET IN NORWALK, CONN.—A DEsirable house, pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of the horse cars, with about two acres of land attached; house ready for occupancy about 20th of April. Inquire of JAMES MITCHELL, Norwalk.

NO. 361 WEST 15TH-ST.—TO LET, four-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises from 2 to 4 P. M., or of A. T. BROWN, No. 63 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FINE THREE-STORY AND attic house No. 131 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.; house in good order and rent low. Inquire of Mr. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place.

TO LET, AT NEW-HAMBURG, FOR the Summer, a large house, with garden, stables, ice-house, &c. Apply to WM. H. WILLIS, Jr., No. 34 Wall-st., third floor.

COTTAGE TO LET—AT PLEASANTville, Westchester County, containing eight rooms; plenty of fruit; rent $250 per annum; owner would board out rent if agreeable. Apply at 217 Greenwich-st.

NO. 109 WEST 29TH-ST.—SECOND floor to let, consisting of four rooms, with use of wash-room, bath-room and cellar; rent, including gas, $70 per month. Can be seen from 2 to 5.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement high-stoop brick house, 20x44, with all modern improvements. Apply at 227 East 50th-st.

TO LET—TWO DWELLING HOUSES IN 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Inquire of the owner, J. B. BULLOCK, No. 39 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—AT LENOX, MASS., FOR THE Summer, a large furnished house. For particulars apply to Postmaster, Lenox.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE TO let, in a very desirable location, to a small family. Address I. G. K., Box No. 1,813 Post Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR ONE OR MORE years, the beautiful island of "Isola Bella," Schroon Lake, Essex County, N. Y., the country seat of Hon. Bayard Clarke, now absent in Europe; house thoroughly furnished; out-houses, stables, horses, carriages, cow; and ready for immediate occupation with the exception of linen and silver. This is unquestionably the finest summer resort in America, and within sight of the far-famed Adirondack range of mountains, accessible from New-York by the Hudson River and Saratoga Railroads to Fort Edward, thence by stage 45 miles over a plank road in 18 hours. For further information and terms inquire of JAS. H. WOODS, No. 37 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, TWO NEW three stories and basement brick houses adjoining; Philadelphia fronts; all improved; on 14th-st., handy to the cars; will be let to good tenants at the low rent of $850. Apply to E. H. WINCHESTER, Real Estate Office, 3d-av. and 11th-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE WITH EIGHT ROOMS, cellar, barn, and three acres of ground attached, in Castleton, Staten Island, 15 minutes' walk from Factoryville Ferry; very healthy location and fine views; rent $500. Apply to JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 8 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts.,

SINGLY OR IN SUITES.

These offices, being well lighted and desirably located, offer great advantages for business purposes.

THE CITY HOTEL,

Providence, R. I., to lease for a term of years. This is the leading hotel, in the best possible location, on Broad-st., and in the centre of business; it contains 122 rooms, including parlors, drawing-rooms, billiard-rooms, office, &c.; a grand opening for a hotel keeper, as it will command all first-class travel and permanent boarders; a fine chance to make money, as there is not, and will not be for a number of years, any other first-class hotel in this city.

Address WILLIAM BARSTOW,
Providence, R. I.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a small office on the third story, and a larger one on the fourth story. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier *Times* Office.

TO LET—WHARF AT BROOKLYN—THE bulkhead and slip bounded by the East River, Jay and Pearl sts., a short distance east of Catharine-st. Ferry; is about 200 feet square; well situated for a coal and wood yard, or for the storage of iron or other heavy articles. Apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 30 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST., 12 FEET from Nassau. Upper lofts suitable for printing, jewelry manufacturing, &c., &c.; also offices on the lower floors; rents very moderate. Apply to WILLETT BRONSON, No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF THREE offices, 23x68 feet, suitable for an insurance company or agency; located on Broadway, between Pine-st. and Maiden-lane. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FACTORY TO LET—BUILDINGS NOS. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., with shafting and 25-horse power engine; will let buildings together or separately, or rooms with steam power. Apply in office on the premises.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SEParately or together, the new six-story buildings, Nos. 206 to 212 Canal-st., communicating. Inquire of JOHN R. GRAHAM, No. 176 Centre-st.

TO LET—TWO FRONT OFFICES ON THE first floor of the house No. 2 New Chambers-st. Apply on the premises, or to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

STORE TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY FIREproof store No. 51 Cortlandt-st. Apply to J. SCHERMERHORN, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 28.

WAREHOUSES TO LET OR LEASE.—The warehouses Nos. 102 and 104 Greenwich-st. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

TO LET—COMMODIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED, well-ventilated offices, large and small, single or en suite. Apply on the premises at No. 164 Duane-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL-lighted rooms and basements, 25x50. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, No. 229 East 41st-st.

TO LET—SAIL LOFTS, NOS. 84 AND 85 South-st. Inquire of EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st.

DESIRABLE OFFICES AND DESK room from $25 to $500 per year in the WHITLOCK EXPOSITION CO.'s Building, 35 and 37 Park-place.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place; three offices on third floor. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

STEAM POWER TO EXHIBIT MAchines, steam engines, &c. WHITLOCK EXPOSITION COMPANY, Nos. 35 and 37 Park-place.

TO LET—STORE NO 100 WILLIAM-ST. APply to WM. H. NEILSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

THREE LOFTS TO LET.—FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 9 Gold-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO THOSE GOING ABROAD—AN American gentleman and wife, without incumbrance, will take charge of a gentleman's establishment, in the City or country, for the season or year. He is accustomed to use of horses, and can furnish satisfactory references. Address T. J., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OF ROBERT SMITH, Esq.
NEWARK LOTS.
THIS DAY,
AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York. THURSDAY, April 22, at 12 M., on the premises, GREAT SALE OF 100 VILLA PLOTS, at Cranford, N.J., beautifully located immediately opposite the station, in the midst of improvements, and two minutes' walk from churches, schools and stores.

There will also be sold a desirable dwelling, 40x28, with wing, 11 rooms, barn and carriage-house; grounds comprise two acres.

Cranford is located on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-nine minutes from the New-York side of the river, is rapidly growing, and destined to be a large town. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey, by its frequency of trains, its luxurious cars, its elegant and costly stations and efficient management, stands preeminent among the roads that converge at the City of New-York. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. on the day of sale. A bountiful collation will be served before the sale.

For illuminated maps, railroad passes and particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, NO. 26 PINE-ST.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., will sell at auction,
On TUESDAY, April 20, 1869,
the valuable property known as the
KINGSFORD PLACE,
one mile from landings, on north shore of the island. Large and commodious mansion, 30 rooms, with all modern improvements, in perfect order; 11½ acres under highest state of cultivation.

Terms, maps and further particulars at auctioneers' office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 51ST AND 52D STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

51ST-ST.—One lot situate on the south side of 51st-st., 500 feet east of 11th-av.

52D-ST.—One lot situate on the south side of 52d-st., 500 feet east of 11th-av.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 271 WEST 40TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 40TH-ST.—The lot of land with the four-story high-stoop brown-stone, front house on the front, and the two-story brick stable in the rear, situate on the north side of West 40th-st., near 8th-av., and known as No. 271. The house is 21 feet 8 inches by 50 feet, contains the modern improvements, frescoed, side walls painted in oil, marble mantels, and is in good order. The stable is 20 by 40 feet, has four stalls, water, gas, coachman's room, &c. Lot 21 feet 8 inches by half the block.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 332 LEXINGTON-AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER 39TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

LEXINGTON-AV.—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot situate on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., and known as No. 332. The house, which is 20 by 55 feet, contains all the modern improvements; first and second stories frescoed; lot 20x75 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 175 WEST 37TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 37TH-ST.—The four-story English-basement brick house and lot, situate on the north side of 37th-st., near 8th-av., known as No. 175; lot 16 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 9 inches.

Maps with full particulars at No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STORE AND LOT NO. 344 WATER-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WATER-ST.—The lot of land, with the four-story brick store and dwelling thereon, situate on the north side of Water-st., between James-slip and Roosevelt-st., and known as No. 344. Building 19.10 by about 50 feet; has basement, and is substantially built. Lot 19.10 feet front, 19.11 rear, 62.7 feet east side, 63 feet on west side.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 534 WEST 51ST-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 51ST-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot situate on the south side of 51st-st., between 10th and 11th avs., and known as No. 534; house is about 20x50 feet; has basement and sub-cellar and brown-stone trimmings; contains the modern improvements, and is in good order; lot 20 by 100 feet 5 inches. Possession 1st of May next.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT HOUSE AND LOT NO. 110 HICKS-ST., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

HICKS-ST.—The extra-sized three-story and attic Nova Scotia stone-front house and three lots, situate on the west side of Hicks-st., between Clark and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn, and known as No. 110. The house is 37 feet 6 inches by 59 feet. It was built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and was constructed in the most substantial manner and without regard to cost; it contains all the modern improvements and conveniences, and is in good order. Dressing-rooms attached to the bedrooms; billiard-room, gymnasium, &c. There is also a brick stable on the premises, 25 by 28 feet, containing modern improvements. Lots 75 by 100 feet. This property is beautifully located on Brooklyn Heights, and within fifteen minutes of Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

A LARGE PLOT OF LAND ON 4TH-AV., NEAR UNION-SQUARE, TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will lease at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the very valuable plot of land (being 78 feet front and 150 feet in depth) situate on the easterly side of 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. The lease will be for a term of 21 years, with the usual covenants for renewal, and will be similar to those made by the "Sailors' Snug Harbor." This property is very desirably situated for business purposes, being in the vicinity of the first-class hotels, and of the new stores of Arnold & Constable and Lord & Taylor. Full particulars can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON 5TH-AV., near MOUNT MORRIS-SQUARE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

5TH-AV.—The three first-class four-story French-roof brown-stone-front houses and lots, situate on the west side of 5th-av., between 124th and 125th sts., near Mount Morris-square. The houses are each 19.6x46 feet, built in the most substantial manner, have all the modern improvements, double flooring, black walnut stairs, silver-plated furniture in parlors, furnace, sunken area, &c., and are in every respect first-class houses. Lots each 19.6x80.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS NOS. 489 AND 491 7TH-AV. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

7TH-AV.—The two four-story English basement brick houses and lots, situate on the east side of 7th-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 40th-st., known as Nos. 489 and 491. Houses are each 19 feet 9 inches by 41 feet, and contain modern improvements. Lots each 19 feet 9 inches by 60 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 7TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of Marguerite Stouvenel, deceased:

7TH-AV.—The lot of land with the four-story brick store and dwelling thereon, situate on the easterly side of 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., and known as No. 149. Lot 23 by 80 feet.

WEST 24TH-ST.—The lot of land with the three-story high-stoop brick house thereon, situate on the southerly side of West 24th-st., 350 feet west of 6th-av., and known as No. 128. Lot 25 by 98 feet 9 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 222 WEST 40TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 40TH-ST.—The four-story English basement brick house and lot No. 222 West 40th-st., south side, 242 feet 9 inches west of 7th-av. House has brown-stone basement, sub-cellar, and contains the modern improvements.

Lot 14 feet 3 inches by 98 feet 9 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 232 EAST 38TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 38TH-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 232 East 38th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d avs.; house 20x40 feet; has basement, sub-cellar; contains all the modern improvements, and is in good order; gas fixtures sold with the house; possession 1st May next; lot 70 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A FARM OF ABOUT FIFTY ACRES IN THE UPPER NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, N. Y., by order of the executors of Geo. L. Spencer, deceased:

A farm of about 50 acres, situate on the road leading from New-Rochelle to White Plains, in the town of Upper New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., about two miles from the Bronxville and New-Rochelle depots, and known as the Spencer Farm. On the farm is a good two-story dwelling-house, barn, carriage-house and stable; two large grafted apple orchards, and a variety of other fruits, both large and small. For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 53 Front-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—VALUABLE STOCK FARMING IMPLEMENTS, TRUCKS, WAGONS, HARNESS, LUMBER, CONTRACTORS' TOOLS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 19, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Townsend Poole, South Fordham, on Central-av., near Morris-st., about half a mile from the Harlem Railroad Depot at Tremont:

HORSES, &c.—15 valuable horses, suitable for carriage, road and work horses, 2 mules, 2 cows, 1 heifer, 1 bull.

WAGONS, &c.—1 buggy, 1 sulky, 1 depot wagon, 1 rockaway, sleighs, harness, &c.

Farming implements of all kinds, mowing-machines, lawn-cutters, horse-rakes, plows, cultivators, &c.

Large truck, spring wagon, lumber wagon, carts, stone-boats, derricks, dirt cars, contractors' and blacksmiths' tools, &c., &c.

LUMBER.—Oak, ash, hickory and chestnut planks, cedar and chestnut posts, &c.

Also, some household furniture, &c.

Descriptive catalogues can be had at the residence of Mr. Poole, South Fordham, at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York, or at the railroad depot, Tremont.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, STEINWAY PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, THURSDAY, April 15, 1869, at 11 o'clock, at No. 185 East Broadway, near Jefferson-st.:

Household furniture, viz.: Rosewood parlor suites, etageres, marble-top tables, mirrors, rosewood bedroom furniture, enameled bedroom suites, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, walnut extension table, sofas, lounges, chairs, mantel ornaments, china, glass, and silver-plated ware, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c.

Descriptive catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction FRIDAY, April 16, at 11 o'clock, at No. 25 East 9th-st., near University-place, rosewood parlor suite, marble-top table, pier mirrors, etagere, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, walnut extension table, dining chairs, oil paintings and engravings, lounges, sofas and chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c.

Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the stable of J. J. Bradley, corner of 4th-av. and 18th-st.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF C. F. DAMBMANN.

1 pair bay horses, 15½ hands high, 1 barouche, 1 Clarence, (Lawrence, maker,) 2 sets harness, 2 sets blankets, 1 set quarter blankets.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, AT 10 A.M., AT THE CENTRAL Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl st., Brooklyn, a large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, mirrors, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, oil-cloths, counters, marble-bed, billiard-table, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 155 Henry-st., near Joralemon:

VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, HANDSOME FURNITURE, MIRRORS, AND BRONZES.—Two rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel and hair cloth; two French escritoires, fine pier, mantel, and oval mirrors, bronze figures, walnut, marble-top chamber sets, hair mattresses, hall stand, walnut marble-top buffet, extension table, chairs, cut-glass ware, china, kitchen-ware, refrigerator, velvet and other carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

ALSO,

Thirty fine paintings, by Henry Balling, Emmens, La Croix, Vallin, and Wydervelt. See printed catalogues.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 1 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c. A. JOURNEAY will sell by auction THIS DAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 33 Irving-place, an assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, consisting in part of rosewood piano-forte, black walnut and hair cloth suite, marble-top centre tables, Brussels and ingrain carpeting, mahogany and cottage bedsteads, framed engravings, extension table, gas fixtures, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, PARLOR SUITES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CURTAINS, &c.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 Vanessa-place, (Charles-st.,) the entire rich custom-made furniture of the private dwelling, embracing the most costly kind of really good furniture. Catalogues early this morning at house.

N. B.—F. C. is now removing from No. 724 Broadway to the new store No. 58 East 13th-st., between Broadway and University-place, and ready to receive consignments from all his patrons.

J. P. TRAVER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and carpets of private residence, No. 235 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. TRAVER & ESLER, office No. 58 Liberty-st., will sell on FRIDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock at the above residence, handsome mahogany parlor suites, marble-top centre and side tables, tete-a-tete, English Brussels carpets, French-plate mirrors, wardrobes, 7-octave Steinway grand piano, walnut bureaus and washstands with marble tops, down and best curled-hair mattresses, stair and bedroom carpets, oil-cloths, paintings, engravings, dining-room and kitchen furniture, gas fixtures, &c.

JAMES CAGNEY, Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent—Office No. 515 Washington-st.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, (words cannot describe—must be seen to be appreciated,) THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, of the two private residences Nos. 64 and 66 Amity-st.; elegant pianos, velvet and three-ply carpets, elegant parlor and chamber suites, dining and kitchen furniture, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS, COMPRISING THREE PRIVATE COLLECTIONS, THE PROPERTY OF WELL-KNOWN CONNOISSEURS NOW ABROAD. ALSO THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF OUR FAVORITE ARTIST, MR. REGIS GIGNOUX, PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE, to be sold without reserve at the "LEEDS' ART GALLERIES," NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY.

On the evenings of TUESDAY, 20th, and WEDNESDAY, 21st April, at 7½ o'clock each evening. In this sale will be found the works of many celebrated favorite American and European artists, viz.:

C. Huard,
Müller,
De Brackaleer,
Dubasty,
Duverger,
Meyerheim,
Hildebrandt,
Trayer,
Brochart,
Le Poitevin,
Delacroix,
Chantreul,
Dillens,
Noterman,
Verschuur,
Vaarberg,
H. Von Seben,
H. Savery,
Leickert,
L. Smetz,
H. Schaep,
Willems,
Carolus,
Boser,
Salmon,
Deshayes,
Mulie,
W. Shayer, Sr.,
Yarnold,
C. R. Leslie,
C. Stanfield,
Boddington,
Lockhorst,
Jacobson,
Diddaert,
Stache,
Kruseman,
Vertin,
Roberts,
Stanley,
Cooper,
F. B. Meyer,
Huntington,
East. Johnson,
S. Coleman,
Cropsey,
Suydam,
Sonntag,
G. H. Hall,
T. Hicks,
Hinckley,
E. May,
[illegible]
Dolph,
Chapin,
E. D. Lewis,
Geo. Inness,
Jno. Williamson,
J. O. B. Inman,
S. J. Guy,
Bekking,
Blakelock,
Howland,

and many other favorite artists, to include a collection of fine paintings, sold by order of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, just received from Washington.

All of which will be positively sold without reserve, and will be READY FOR EXHIBITION, FREE, as above, on and from THURSDAY, APRIL 15, DAY AND EVENING, until sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—LARGE AND COSTLY SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE, MANUFACTURED BY THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF JOHN MEEKS, JR., (SUCCESSOR TO J. & W. MEEKS,) ESTABLISHED SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th, and continue the 15th and 16th of April, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known establishment No. 686 Broadway, a few doors below 4th-st., all the costly and valuable first-class furniture manufactured by this well-known concern. The proprietors retire from business, and every article will be sold to the highest bidder. The stock is large, and consists of articles usually sold in this business; will be fully warranted in every respect.

The stock consists of elegant carved buffet, in black walnut, rosewood and oak extension tables, dining chairs to match, rich parlor suites, inlaid and covered in crimson blue medalion, green and silk brocatelle, suites in rich reps, superb etageres, inlaid and plain, gilt furniture, ladies' secretaries in rosewood and black walnut, rosewood and inlaid centre tables, sewing chairs, rich inlaid cabinets, carved mantles and mirror frame to match, Mosaic inlaid tables, a great variety of costly hall-stands with mirrors, ebony parlor suites, inlaid Mosaic work-tables, fancy tables, carved heads for halls, dressing-bureaus, marble-top in rosewood and black walnut, bedsteads do., bedroom suites in satinwood inlaid, couches, bookcases, library furniture, amours, dining-room furniture covered in morocco, mattresses, and other valuable furniture enumerated in the catalogue. Without reserve.

ALSO,

All the floor and stair carpets, stair-rods, window-shades, and all the other fixtures, which will be sold on last day of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF GOUPIL & CO., M. KNOEDLER, ESQ., SUCCESSOR.

MINER & BAKER will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 22 and 23, at 7½ o'clock, at their Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, the entire collection of modern paintings, consigned to M. Knoedler, Esq., by Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris, and other foreign houses, and which, in consequence of removal from his old stand in Broadway to 5th-av. and 22d-st., Mr. Knoedler has received instructions to close out, without reserve. Among others the following highly-esteemed artists of the American, French, Flemish and Dusseldorf schools are represented, viz.:

Kensett,
James Hart,
Casilear,
William Hart,
Gignoux,
Edmonds,
Ehninger,
Stone,
Nelson,
Parker,
C. Heyden,
Merle,
E. Frere,
Desgoffee,
Plassan,
Beranger,
De Jonghe,
Hamman,
Le Jeune,
Aufray,
Bosch,
Paul Weber,
A. Achenbach,
A. Siegert,
Prof. Hubner,
Verboeckhoven,
Comte-Calix,
Fichel,
Lobrichon,
Moulinet,
Amberg,
Romaen,
and others,

including also probably the most important work ever received in this country, by Vernet le Comte of Paris, entitled the

PRINCESS OF MOROCCO.

The above will be open for exhibition on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, free, and remain day and evening till evening of sale.

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICAL BOOKS, DRUGS, HOSPITAL STORES, SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1869. }

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21,

At Judiciary-square depot, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., at 10 A. M., a large quantity of HOSPITAL PROPERTY, no longer required for the use of the service, among which will be found Woods' Practice, 200 copies; Powers' Anatomy, 236 copies; Hammond's Hygiene, 280 copies; Dispensatory, 330 copies; Erichson's Surgery, 118 copies; Wilson's Anatomy, 95 copies; Woodward's Manual, 500 copies; Smith's Surgical Operations, 100 copies; Thomson's Conspectus; Longmore on Gunshot Wounds, Guthrie's Surgery, and other valuable works.

Sulphate of Cinchona, 14,000 ounces; Fluid Extract of Veratria, 11,000 ounces; Carbonate of Zinc, 1,500 ounces; Powdered Cubebs, 2,000 pounds, and a large variety of other medicines.

Desiccated Egg, 8,000 pounds; Prescription Scales, Teeth Extracting Sets, Scarificators, Bullet Forceps, Spring Lancets, Trephining Cases, Exsecting Cases, Field Cases, &c.

Many of the above articles are of the first quality and the attention of physicians and druggists is called to them. Catalogues had upon application.

Terms cash. Purchases to be removed in five days.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT BOOKS, at 7½ o'clock P. M. THIS DAY.

A large consignment of English books, just received, and to be sold by auction, without reserve, and embracing a select assortment of standard works in the various departments of literature. Among them a fine collection of superbly

ILLUSTRATED WORKS,

&c., &c. All new and fresh stock, much of which is in elegant bindings, and well worthy the attention of book-buyers. Books on exhibition.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) 15TH.,

At 10½ o'clock, at No. 327 East 58th-st., all the genteel household furniture. Catalogues at the house.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) April 15.

Fine English and American books, at store No. 37 Nassau-st., at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 15th,

at 10½ o'clock, at No. 110 3d-av., the entire contents of the plumbing and gas-fitting establishment of Messrs. Georgi & Brothers. Catalogues now ready.

FRIDAY, 16th,

at store No. 37 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, fine English and American books.

SATURDAY, 17th,

at store No. 37 Nassau-st., a large sale of household furniture.

HENRY KENNY, Auctioneer, No. 427 Hudson-st.

MORTGAGE SALE—WILL SELL THURSDAY, April 15, at 10½ A. M., all the furniture in the private residence, No. 29 5th-av., comprising in part fine rosewood suites in silk brocatel; walnut suites, bureaus, marble-top washstands, tables, bedsteads, chairs, extension and other tables; splendid pier and mantel mirrors, curtains and cornices; velvet, Brussels, ingrain carpets oil-cloths curled hair spring mattresses, linen, fine-cut glass, silver ware, clocks, vases &c., Kitchen furniture will commence the sale. By order of W. F. GLEASON, Mortgagee. Catalogue at sale.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1869. }

I WILL SELL SIX (6) GOVERNMENT horses at public auction on the Government grounds at Fort Hamilton, on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Government reserves the right of rejecting all bids deemed disadvantageous.

Terms of sale cash.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet Major-Gen., U. S. A.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 15, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

300 boxes fresh Messina Oranges,
Part cargo of *Annie & Ada*.

H. D. MINER & BARKER, AUCTIONeers, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., respectfully announce to those intending to remove the present season that they are prepared to give their attention to sales at private residences in the same prompt and careful manner which has characterized their business for many years past. Weekly sales of furniture also at their spacious salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., for those desirous of this means of sale.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer—Office 80 Nassau-st.

IS PREPARED, AS HERETOFORE, to give personal attention to sales of household furniture, merchandise, &c. Parties about to sell, by giving early notice, will secure choice of date.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, City and County of New-York.—JOHN C. F. SCHRAMM and IRENE E., his wife, Plaintiffs, against ANTOINETTE YENNI, HENRY R. YENNI and CLEMENTINE, his wife, EDMUND YENNI and JESSIE, his wife, FREDERICK A. YENNI and LEONORE, his wife, Defendants.—Summons—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court in and for the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Chambers-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 9, 1869. OTTO MEYER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, on the 11th day of March, 1869. OTTO MEYER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. Burgy & Co., No. 67 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July, 1869.—Dated Jan. 31, 1869.

HENRY V. BURGY }
VICTOR DE LAUNAY, } Executors.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

$1,000,000 GOLD.

SIX PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD

OF MISSOURI.

Coupons payable May and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., in the City of New-York. The principal, as well as the interest, is payable in coin. Length of road, 72½ miles, from the City of St. Joseph to Lexington, making a through line, with the connection now completed from Omaha to St. Louis, and, on completion of the Union and Central Pacific Roads, with San Francisco. The total amount of bonds, all that can be issued, is $1,000,000—less than $14,000 per mile—which are secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company. A portion of the road is now in successful operation; the balance is being rapidly constructed, and will be completed during the Summer.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. are the trustees for the bonds, who receive the money and pay it over to the Company on the completion of each section of the road.

The road is being built entirely with cash, economically and in a substantial manner. The Directors and officers are all men of the highest standing and responsibility. The counties through which it runs are the most populous and richest agricultural districts in the State, making the security first-class—one that we recommend to our friends as a desirable investment, equal, in our estimation, to any we have ever sold. The California-Pacific 7 per cent. Bonds were closed out by us in January last, and are now selling at an advance of from 5 to 6 per cent., and are in good demand at the price. We confidently look for a corresponding, if not greater, advance in the St. Louis and St. Joseph 6 per cent. Bonds.

The Company, through the undersigned, offer a limited amount at 87½, and accrued interest in currency, reserving the right to advance the price without notice. Governments and other marketable securities received at market rates. For pamphlets and further particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.

CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.

COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST.,

New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.

Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on

THE CITY BANK / MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. } LONDON.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

No. 19 William-st., New-York,

No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on

MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,

in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on

CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable May 1, 1869, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house.

The Transfer Books will be closed SATURDAY, April 3, 1869.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1869.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 336 BROADWAY, April 14, 1869.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen trustees for the second class, whose term expires, and two trustees for the first-class, and two trustees for the third class, to fill vacancies; and also for the election of three inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 336 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of May, both inclusive.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 23 bonds, numbered as follows: 380, 498, 35, 348, 82, 579, 228, 424, 410, 252, 191, 85, 560, 155, 325, 196, 551, 355, 286, 446, 18, 416 and 14, for one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest hereon will cease May 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest as far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the first mortgage bonds of this Company maturing 1st May proximo will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that day.

L. M. LAWSON, President.

A FIRM WILL ESTABLISH A house in Wall-st., May 1, to transact a banking and brokerage business with $100,000 capital. They wish a party with $40,000 or more to join them, to take charge of a department. Address, with references, Box No. 4,985 Post Office.

WANTED—BONDS, STOCK AND PAST-DUE coupons of Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark; also all other stocks and bonds of Southern and Western railroads; highest market value will be paid by WM. A. GUEST, No. 24 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	116	116¼	5-20 Coupon, '67.	114	114⅛
Coupon, 1881	116⅛	116⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68.	114	114⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862	110⅜		10-40 Regist'd	105	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	120⅞	120⅛	10-40 Coupon	105⅛	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	115⅞	115⅞	Gold	132⅛	132⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	117⅛	117⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	103⅛	
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	114	114⅛			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROESBECK & CO., (JOHNSTON BUILDING,) NO. 30 BROAD-ST.

$50,000 ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds for sale at 85 and accrued interest.

Coupons payable in New-York April and October.

Principal payable 1885.

Length of road.......142 miles

Capital stock.......$2,000,000

First mortgage.......2,000,000

Second mortgage.......2,000,000

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax.

Deposits made on or before April 20, will draw interest from the 1st of April.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President,

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

Money deposited now or on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st of April, payable in January or July.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000, FREE FROM NATIONAL TAX.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums, from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upwards. One dollar received on deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of APRIL will draw interest from the 1st of APRIL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK—NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before April 20 draw interest from April 1. Six per Cent. on sums up to $5,000. Interest allowed from the first day of every month. Open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. SIX per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINKERHOFF, Sec'y. | J. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres't.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on $5 to $5,000. Deposits on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $6,011,234 16.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, March 24, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 21) of Two and One-half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after Monday, April 26, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Monday, April 12, at 2 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, April 27, at 10 A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of May.

R. BRUCK, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 2 o'clock P. M., on said day, for the painting, &c., of Grammar School No. 13, on Houston-st., near Norfolk-st.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for returnishing, &c., of certain rooms of Grammar School No. 19, on East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM FISCHER

HENRY L. SLOTE,

G. P. STUTZMAN,

JOHN BYRNES,

J. R. HENNESSEY,

Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.

Dated APRIL 7, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for "Additions and Alterations" to Grammar School No. 39, situated on the north side of 125th-st., near 2d-av., in said Ward.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN STRAITON,

CHARLES PLACE,

LAWSON N. FULLER,

DAVID H. KNAPP,

PATRICK DUNICAN,

Board of Trustees Twelfth Ward.

Dated APRIL 7, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the painting, &c., of Grammar School No. 40, on 23d-st., near 2d-av.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the painting, repairing, &c., of Primary School No. 28, on 20th-st., near 1st-av.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MICHAEL RYAN,

A. G. SCHEUERMANN,

JOHN O'BRIEN,

J. N. HAYWARD,

LEWIS J. KELLY,

Board of School Trustes, Eighteenth Ward.

DATED April 7, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 1 o'clock P. M. on said day, for building water-closets, plumbing work, and flagging, on the lot adjoining Grammar School No. 45 on 24th-st., near 8th-av. Plans and specifications of said work may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

L. A. ROSENMILLER,

J. DE LAMATER,

B. C. WANDELL,

JAMES WATSON,

Board of School Trustees Sixteenth Ward.

Dated APRIL 7, 1869.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,

No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

Mr. NEWHALL is the only authorized agent of this Company in New-York.

JOHN B. ANTHONY, Treasurer.

TO ORNAMENTAL IRON MANUFACTURERS and others.—A quantity of bronze suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,373 New-York Post Office.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, April 17

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, May 1

LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU.....SATURDAY, May 19

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, May 25

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, April 17, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

JAVA.....WEDNESDAY.....April 21

RUSSIA.....WEDNESDAY.....April 28

SIBERIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 5

SCOTIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 12

CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 19

AUSTRALASIAN.....WEDNESDAY.....May 26

Passage money payable in gold.

Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80

Cabin to Paris.....$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND ROUND THE WORLD.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S New China branch steamer AMERICA, 4,400 tons register, SETH DOANE, Commander, will be dispatched about May 20 to June 1, (exact date will be duly announced,) for Hong Kong, touching at Cape Town, Point de Galle and Singapore. At Hong Kong she will take her place in the regular United States Mail Line, leaving Sept. 18 for San Francisco, via Yokohama, thus affording passengers an opportunity of taking passage in the Company's steamers round the world, or to San Francisco and thence by Pacific Railroad.

CABIN PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN GOLD:

To Cape Town.....$500 | To Yokohama.....$950

To Point de Galle.....650 | To San Francisco.....1,100

To Singapore.....750 | To New-York.....1,280

To Hong Kong.....800

An experienced surgeon on board; attendance and medicines free. A limited quantity of freight taken.

For freight, passage, or further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st., to

RICHARD B. IRWIN, China Secretary.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

UNIT'D KING'M.....April 17 | COLUMBIA.....May 8

BRITANNIA.....April 24 | CALEDONIA.....May 15

IOWA.....May 1 | EUROPA.....May 22

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 17, 10 A. M.

ETNA, (via Halifax,).....Tuesday, April 20, 12 M.

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, April 24, 1 P. M.

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 1, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO.....April 15 | TRIPOLI.....April 29

AUSTRALASIAN.....April 22 | PALMYRA.....May 6

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK

Cabin.....$80 Gold.

Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA.....3,392 tons.....April 21, at 1 P. M.

MANHATTAN.....2,965 tons.....April 28, at 4 P. M.

IDAHO, (new,).....3,000 tons.....May 5, at 2 P. M.

MINNESOTA.....2,965 tons.....May 12, at 3 P. M.

NEVADA.....3,125 tons.....May 29, at 12 M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)...$80.

STEERAGE.....(Currency)...$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK.....May 1

CITY OF DUBLIN.....May 12

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.	From Antwerp.
Cabin.....$100, Currency	Cabin.....$80, Gold
Steerage.....35, Currency	Steerage.....35, Gold

For further information apply to

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Will leave SATURDAY, April 17, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, GRACE, WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 12 M.

VIRGINIA, FORBES, SATURDAY, April 24, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	First Cabin. Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. WEST.

Steamer leaving April 10 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco May 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, April 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.....April 19

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN.....May 8

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....April 15

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,).....April 22

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....April 29

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER,

On SATURDAY, April 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to

F. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 134 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week,

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamships

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, April 15, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, April 20, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILL.....Saturday, April 17

GEO. WASHINGTON.....GAGER.....Saturday, April 24.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, April 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River.

Cabin passage reduced to $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail April 22.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Clerk's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, sued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN TIME.

ONLY ONE DAY'S STAGING BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN DAYS TRAVEL FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

For through tickets and full particulars apply to

WELLS FARGO & CO.,

No. 84 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, as follows, viz:

8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 P. M. for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains, accompanied by new and improved Day and Night Coaches, run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 957 (corner 23d-st.) and 233 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamacia, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.

R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey Nov. 2, 1868.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TYPE FOR SALE.—1,200 POUNDS OF BRUCE'S Brevier, No. 12, new and copper-faced. Also, 47 pairs second-hand Cases, in good order. The entire lot will be sold together, cheap. Apply to the Foreman of *Times* Composing Room.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

A GENTLEMAN WITHOUT CAPITAL, but controlling a large trade, desires a partner with about $6,000; only respectable parties, desiring remunerative business in connection with a high-toned gentleman, may address "WORKER," Box No. 128 *Times* Office. Profits over $15,000.

TO ENTERPRISING BREWERS.—Brewery for sale; capacity 65 barrels; trade A No. 1; terms very low. Apply to Box No. 919 Georgetown, D. C., or to CLAGETT & SWEENEY, No. 4 Market-space, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—CIRCULAR SAW-MILL, LANE'S patent mill and set works; 24-feet carriage, 48-inch saw; in use but three weeks; all complete; will be sold cheap. Address J. K. J., Marshland Post Office, Staten Island.

COAL YARDS TO LET.—THE DELAWARE, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company offers to lease several well-located coal yards having a large trade. For particulars, apply at No. 26 Exchange-place.

$50,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED, to extend a wholesale watch and jewelry business already established. Address, with name, X, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

$5,000 CASH WANTED IN AN ESTABLISHED business in this City. Particulars at an interview, by calling on BROWN & CO., Broadway and 49th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 1739, for 30 shares Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company's preferred stock, dated Dec. 3, 1863, in the name of Alfred De Graff, of Fonda, N. Y. Transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. ALFRED DE GRAFF, by Chas. A. Meigs & Son, No. 50 Exchange-place.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of two cases of SILK GOODS, containing white satins, 18 inches wide, also colored silks, 15 and 18½ inches wide, stolen from cart No. 55, on the 2d inst., or $500 for either of them. Apply to HENRY BARBEY & CO., No. 64 Leonard-st.

SAFES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE-SIZED HERRING'S safe, in good order; will be sold cheap. Apply to ABRAHAM BELL'S SON, No. 22 Park-row.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—BEGINS AT 8. (Late Pike's, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.)

Jas. Fisk, Jr., Proprietor | C. W. Tayleure, Manager

A SIGNAL TRIUMPH—THIRD WEEK.

CROWDED! THE TEMPEST, THE TEMPEST, THE TEMPEST, CROWDED!

The success of this exquisite poem has richly confirmed the manager's reliance upon the cultivated taste of the Metropolis. Thronged audiences acknowledge the charm of Shakespeare's genius, and approve with spontaneous applause the correctness of the critical judgment which proclaimed this production "matchless in beauty."

PROSPERO by the eminent American artist, MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.

Mr. FRANK MAYO.....as.....FERDINAND

A GREAT SINKING-SHIP SCENE at 8 precisely, representing the foundering of a large ship at sea. Perfect lightning effect now first introduced to this country.

THE MORLACCHI GRAND BALLET TROUPE, the best now in Europe or America.

PRICES—75 cents, $1, $1 50, and 30 cents.

MATINEE PRICES.—Admission 50 cents; children, 30 cents; orchestra, $1; family circle, 25 cents.

Seats secured at the box office, at No. 701 Broadway, and the Erie Railway office, 23d-st., junction of 5th-av. and Broadway.

A TEMPEST MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.

POSITIVELY LAST TWO NIGHTS OF FANNY JANAUSCHEK.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE, IPHIGENIA.

SATURDAY, GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT, MEDEA.

TICKETS, $1—RESERVED SEATS, 50c. EXTRA. FAMILY CIRCLE, 50c.

Reserved seats and tickets for any of the abovenamed performances can now be had at the box office of the Academy, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Peters' music store, No. 198 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack

Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

T. W. Robertson's last new comedy, entitled SCHOOL.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. T. WARD, Mr. CASHIN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss SAVILLE, Miss F. CLAYTON, Miss LAWRENCE, Miss A. ROWE, Miss E. MONELL, Miss JENNIE DAY, Miss TIMONEY and others.

NEW SCENERY—MUSIC—COSTUMES.

Box book open six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

MATINEE. MATINEE.

SCHOOL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17.

Doors open at 1½; commence at 2.

SECURE YOUR SEATS.

THE TAMMANY—STUPENDOUS ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK. TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF SENORITA CARLOTTA TURNOUR, the Queen of the Air. THE GREATEST GYMNAST IN THE WORLD. Great success of the wonderful SOMERSAULT by the GREGORY BROTHERS. Last week of the popular burlesque of THE HORSE MARINES, and MAFFITT'S Great Trick Pantomime, MOTHER WIDDLE WADDLE. Mlle. GERTRUDE'S Trained Dogs and Ponies, and the great TAMMANY COMPANY. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 and 50 cents extra. MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

NOTICE—MONDAY, April 19, the great Pantomime of ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS MAN FRIDAY, with all the original SCENERY, PROPERTIES, and EFFECTS. GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.....Director

MATINEES AT 2½ WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME OF DASHING HORSEMANSHIP AND STARTLING ACROBATIC FEATS, introducing

THE BEST RIDERS,

THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED ACROBATS,

THE FINEST GYMNASTS

AND THE MOST COMICAL CLOWNS IN THE WORLD!

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH,

Corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av.

Mr. F. WIEDEMANN, Organist of the Church, has the honor to announce that he will give a

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

at the above Church,

THURSDAY EVENING, April 15, 1869,

Commencing at 8 o'clock.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR,

To be had at the door.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st. near State, Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION DAILY from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages, by eminent professors.

TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.

A CAPACIOUS HALL TO LET—FOR fairs and festivals. For particulars apply to the janitor, No. 64 West 34th-st.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH

WILL DELIVER HIS NEW LECTURE ON CIRCUMSTANCES,

AT TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, 42d-st. and 6th-av., FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

TICKETS, 50c.; RESERVED SEATS, $1.

Can be obtained at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Pillsbury's bookstore, 39th-st. and 6th-av., and at the door.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Will be opened on the 1st of June.

SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOME ROOM TO LET, WITH or without board, to a gentleman or gentleman and wife. Parties wishing to have things in good style, and be on the same footing as if renting the whole house, which is newly furnished, can learn particulars by addressing K. C. D., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM, NOT above 16th-st., by a young man engaged near Wall-st.; room not too small; no objection to top story; table and location must be good; price not to exceed $10. Address, with particulars, A. H. E., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A LADY, RESIDING IN THE SUBURBS of Brooklyn, would like to take two or three small children in her family. Family going to Europe, and wishing to leave their children, may be sure they will receive a mother's care; best of references given. Address C. L. M., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Large and handsomely-furnished rooms on first floor, also on third floor, together with single ones, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with first-class board. References required.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, willing to pay $50 per week, may have excellent rooms and good board in a private family of culture, (three adults;) fine location, (23d-st.) Address Box No. 368 Post Office.

A MAN AND WIFE, OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, can find board in a private family where there are no other boarders, one block from Abingdon-square; terms, $14. Address B. T., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom heretofore occupied by a member of the Union Club, to let to a gentleman, with or without breakfast. At No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st. Also a small upper room.

NO. 44 WEST 16TH-ST.—NEAR 5TH-AV.—Large and handsomely furnished rooms on first floor, together with single ones suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with first-class board; references required.

PARTIES DESIRING SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for the season, with first-class board in a delightful location, opposite Gramercy Park, can obtain the same by addressing M. D., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD, OR rooms without board, apply for choice locations at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st. Also list of houses.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED, THE ENTIRE second floor, one room on third and front basement in private house No. 228 West 11th-st., to a small first-class family. Call from 11 to 6.

BOARD.—NO. 405 WEST 23D-ST.—TO LET—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, on second floor, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. No moving.

NO. 313 WEST 22D-ST.—HANDSOME large rooms, single or en suite, with board for families; also single rooms for gentlemen; house large and commodious; terms moderate.

NO. 100 EAST 29TH-ST., CORNER OF 4th-av.—Two very nicely furnished rooms, together or separate, without board; no May moving.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS with board in a first-class house, 34th-st., near Broadway, from May 1. Inquire at 28 West 29th-st.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT rooms at No. 114 West 41st-st.; unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARDING.—TWO PLEASANT FRONT rooms on third floor may be had, with board, at 48 East 21st-st.; house and location unexceptionable.

TWO FURNISHED PARLORS AND bedrooms to let, to single gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 255 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen; no moving in May.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—Furnished apartments en suite will be let for season or year, with or without private table only.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD.—Address, for one week, BOARD, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Third-story furnished room to let to a gentleman, without board; private family.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Large and small rooms, with board, handsomely furnished.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let to gentlemen only at No. 242 4th-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' Church.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THIS, and EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,

MR. EDWIN BOOTH

AS

OTHELLO,

WITH A SPLENDID CAST.

ON SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK, THE FIRST OTHELLO MATINEE.

SATURDAY EVENING, THE MARBLE HEART.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the Theatre, or at its BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—ADMISSION 50 CENTS. MOST POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCES OF MISS MARRIOTT.

THIS EVENING, she will personate her great character of BIANCA, in the tragedy of FAZIO; Mr. J. F. Cathcart as Giraldi Fazio.

MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK,	EVENING AT 8.
ALADDIN,	FAZIO,
TO OBLIGE BENSON,	FAZIO,
AND OLIO.	FAZIO.

Prices of admission include all the Museum Curiosities. In active preparation the grand and original pantomime of ROBINSON CRUSOE.

RETURN OF THE

GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS,

Which will open for a

SHORT SEASON IN THEIR MAMMOTH WATER-PROOF PAVILION, Corner 34th-st. and Broadway,

ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.

The Troupe of Artists has been selected from among the most talented and renowned in the Equestrian profession. Among the members will be found

MME. CARLOTTA DE BERG,

the classic and graceful English equestrienne.

JAMES E. COOK,

the great four-horse-act rider.

LE JEUNE BERT,

in his wonderful bare-back hurdle act.

The entire establishment has, during the Winter, been reëmbellished, redecorated, and refitted in the most magnificent style—properties and paraphernalia all new—presenting a scene of splendor never equaled in America or on the Continent of Europe.

THE FIRST GRAND STREET-PAGEANT will take place on

MONDAY, APRIL 19, AT 10 A. M.

The route will be duly announced in the daily papers.

DE CORDOVA.

DE CORDOVA.

DE CORDOVA.

"MRS. GRUNDY."

"MRS. GRUNDY."

"MRS. GRUNDY."

STEINWAY HALL,

FRIDAY EVENING,

APRIL 16, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

MEXICAN EXHIBITION PARLORS,

NO. 765 BROADWAY, NEAR 9TH-ST.,

Are now open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 in the evening. THE CHRISTIAN MARTYR AND CHILD, two preserved human bodies, victims of the Spanish Inquisition, 274 years ago; also, two life-sized portraits of the late MAXIMILIAN and Ex-Empress CARLOTA, with other great curiosities from Mexico. Admission 50 cents; children half price.

GRAND CONCERT

At Church St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.,

FRIDAY EVENING, 16TH,

under the direction of

MR. ANT. L. MORA,

assisted by the following artists, who have volunteered:

Miss Kate McDonald, Miss Maria Somerville, Mrs. V. Barclay, Miss Louisa Finch, Mr. L. P. Thatcher, Mr. H. R. Romeyn, Sig. P. Centemeri, and other members of the choir.

Tickets, $1 each, can be obtained at the door.

JOHN B. GOUGH

AT

COOPER INSTITUTE

TO-NIGHT.

Tickets 50 cents.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RIVERS'

ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND SOIREE DANSANTE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1869.

ONE HUNDRED small children in elegant costumes and beautiful dances.

Tickets, $1. Tickets can be obtained at C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 130 State-st., Brooklyn, or at the door on the evening of the soiree.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.,

NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

The 44th Annual Exhibition.

AT NO. 54 UNION-SQUARE, NEXT Clarendon Hotel, great bargains in square and upright pianos and parlor organs; second-hand pianos for $100 to $200. Pianos and organs for hire and sold on installments.

MEETINGS.

THIRD ARMY CORPS UNION.

The members of this Union are invited to attend the regular anniversary meeting at DELMONICO'S, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, 5th of May, at 3 P. M.

Officers of the Third Corps, not members, desirous of joining, will address

Major ED. L. WELLING, M. D., Secretary, Pennington, N. J.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,

BETWEEN

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1869. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Watts-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,

AS FOLLOWS:

NEW-YORK.	RED BANK.
Tuesday, April 6, 2:30 P. M.	Monday, April 5, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Apr. 8, 3 P. M.	Wed'sday, April 7, 2 P. M.
Friday, April 9, 3 P. M.	Friday, April 9, 6:30 A. M.
Saturday, Apr. 10, 3 P. M.	Saturday, April 10, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Apr. 13, 8:30 A. M.	Monday, April 12, 7:30 A. M.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unsurpassed for speed and comfort. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove, barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WILLIAM J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds. For choice of days apply early at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank.

N. B.—The steamer NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

YONKERS FERRY.—NEW STEAMBOAT, FLORENCE, Captain BELKNAP, will commence running April 18. Leave Yonkers at 7:15 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday trips—Leave Yonkers at 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. Freight taken. Landing at 34th-st. each way.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock (Ft. Schuyler), Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Arrowsmith leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduc'd. A morning boat from N. Y. will be put on early in June.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,

No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

Established 1850.

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WILLIAM CRAUSE,

Manufacturer of and dealer in first-class CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.

No. 90 6th-av.; factory Nos. 14 and 14½ Charlton-st.

FOR SALE—A PLYMPTON BEDSTEAD, open work. No. 266 Henry-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. FISK, JR., Proprietor. | A. BIRGFELD, Manager.

THE FRENCH OPERA.

MLLE. TOSTEE, MLLE. IRMA, MONS. AUJAC.

EVERY EVE. at 8, and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

The programme of the week: THIS

THURSDAY,

April 15—ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

FRIDAY, April 16—LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO, and LES BAVARDS.

MATINEE SATURDAY at 2—LA PERICHOLE.

DOORS OPEN AT 1.

Admission $1; no extra charge for reserved seats at the matinee.

SATURDAY EVENING—LA BELLE HELENE.

Admission.....$1 | Family circle.....50 cents

Box sheet open at the Theatre and No. 701 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

DOORS OPEN AT 7¼, BEGINS AT 8.

"His foot is on his native stage, And his name is FOX!"

THE GREAT AMERICAN PANTOMIMIST,

GEO. L. FOX,

GEO. L. FOX,

GEO. L. FOX.

444TH TO 451ST REPRESENTATIONS.

THE EVER GLORIOUS PANTOMIME,

THE EVER POPULAR PANTOMIME,

THE EVER ATTRACTIVE PANTOMIME,

THE EVER AMUSING PANTOMIME,

HUMPTY DUMPTY.

HUMPTY DUMPTY.

PANTALOON.....C. K. FOX

MLLE. SANGALI AND SIG. COSTA'S UNEQUALED BALLETS.

Matinees, 1½, Wednesday and Saturday.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.....JARRETT & PALMER

SECOND WEEK OF THE NEW ATTRACTIONS.

THE FORTY THIEVES, RECONSTRUCTED.

in which the celebrated

LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE will appear.

THE SCENERY, DRESSES, SONGS, DANCES, MARCHES, CAN-CAN, RHYMES, BREAKDOWNS, MUSIC, TABLEAUX, WITTICISMS, RANTOONE VELOCIPEDE, BALLOON ASCENSION, LIGHTNING TRAIN, &c.,

NEW, NEW, NEW, NEW,

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Admission.....50c.

POSITIVELY THE FAREWELL NIGHTS OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

JOHN BROUGHAM'S EMERALD RING AND THE BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS in their original character of MIKE AND MAGGIE MACARTY, IN JOHN BROUGHAM'S EMERALD RING.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.

No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

ELISE HOLT	With her	ELISE HOLT
ELISE HOLT	Burlesque	ELISE HOLT
ELISE HOLT	Troupe.	ELISE HOLT

EVERY EVENING. IVANHOE. INANHOE. SATURDAY MATINEE.

LEWIS as REBECCA and BARNABY BIBBS.

Commence at 8. Admission 50 cents.

THEATRE COMIQUE, OPPOSITE ST. Nicholas Hotel.—The magnificent Mythological Burlesque of PLUTO, OR THE MAGIC LYRE, together with the great original Musical Wonder, Mr. WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD, and a COMPANY OF UNSURPASSED VERSATILITY. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THE SEVEN DWARFS—The best Pantomime ever produced in America.

THE SEVEN DWARFS' MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Great success of THE COURT OF JUSTICE. Immense hit of THE TEMPEST, OR LOVE UNDER DIFFICULTY.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.

Immense success of the nonsensical burlesque, RED HOT, RED HOT, RED HOT, RED HOT.

Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour and Eugene in the cast.

DE CORDOVA,

DE CORDOVA,

DE CORDOVA,

"SPRATTS AT SARATOGA,"

"SPRATTS AT SARATOGA,"

"SPRATTS AT SARATOGA,"

AT APOLLO HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING,

APRIL 15,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

PROFESSOR HAMILTON, THE GREAT Horse Tamer, author of the new and only practical system now known, has built a large horse-taming school corner of Broadway and 43d-st., where wild horses are tamed every afternoon and evening. Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,

NO. 114 BROADWAY.

RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON AND HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, winners of the Paris Exposition Medal, whose Cabinet Organs are the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE, have recently reduced prices, and now offer their well-known organs at prices of inferior instruments—$50 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

A GREAT OFFER—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS, of six first-class makes, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

AT BLUME'S—ROSEWOOD PIANO WITH three rows moulding, overstrung; Haines Bros., makers; $200. Second-hand mahogany piano, $100. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

AT BLUME'S—ELEGANT ROSEWOOD Knabe pianos, with agraffe attachment and all latest improvements; second-hand pianos, $100, $150, $200. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

AT BLUME'S—FINE ROSEWOOD PIANO, in perfect order, Stodart make, $175; second-hand pianos, $100, $150, $200. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

AN ORGANIST DESIRES A SITUATION in a small church in the City; Episcopal preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VArious makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PHYSICIAN'S phaeton, made to order, quite new, with horse and harness complete; horse cost $500; will be sold cheap, and warranted perfect; horse sound and young, and gentle. See FANCHE & VALENTINE, livery stable, Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

A SPLENDID C SPRING BAROUCHE, crimson satin lined, nearly new, Brewster make; must be sold this week; also double set gold-plated harness, about half price. No. 133 West 38th-st., near Broadway, private stable.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HORSES AND handsome saddle horse, close carriage, (Adams',) Park phaeton, (Wood's,) double harness, saddles, blankets, &c.; separately or together. Apply at No. 86 West 28th-st., private stable.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR FINE CARRIAGE horses, close carriage, mail phaeton, victoria, box wagon, two sets of harness, clothing, &c., being the establishment of a gentleman going to Europe. Apply, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M., at private stable No. 57 East 33d-st.

LIGHT COACH FOR SALE—CAN BE seen at private stable No. 143 East 16th-st., near 3d-av.; it has leather quarters; is suited for family use in City or country; is in first-rate order, and was built by J. C. Parker & Co.

WEST INDIA PONY FOR SALE.—A very desirable pony; color bay, 13½ hands high, sound and kind; racks under saddle and trots in harness; is very fast. At E. Z. THOMPSON'S, No. 136 East 13th-st.

$900 FOR A PAIR OF ELEGANT black horses, Morgan and Black Hawk breeds, five years old, warranted sound; kind in harness and gentle as kittens. Apply at 271 West 11th-st.

A VICTORIA, IN PERFECT ORDER, FOR sale; Lawrence's make; price $350. Can be seen at No. 131 West 17th-st., second stable on the left through the archway.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE physical and mental decay, and all diseases arising from early and self-abuse speedily and effectually cured by DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL. Read my little book, 33 pages; sent free. No. 3 Division-st. since 1834.

ALL PRIVATE AND SPECIAL COMPLAINTS, from whatever cause produced, successfully and speedily cured without mercury by H. D. GRINDLE, M. D., No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

ADVICE TO THE YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED, and even old, who are physically debilitated from the follies of the past: Suffer no more, but apply at once to Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st. Thirty years' private practice.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES desiring confidential treatment and a certain cure, consult Dr. Evans, 116 Chatham-st. Consultation free.

$1,000 FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE DR. EVANS' remedies fail of curing. His Elixir restores lost manhood. No. 116 Chatham-st.

UNFORTUNATES OF EITHER SEX guaranteed a sure cure, whatever the matter is, by DR. EVANS, No. 116 Chatham-st., New-York.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

(Continued from First Page.)

while contemplating remuneration at a hggh figure, recognizes it as a simple act of justice. Such is the candid and explicit testimony of Englishmen, pointing the way to the proper rule of damages. How to authenticate the extent of national loss with reasonable certainty is not without difficulty; but it cannot be doubted that such a loss occurred. It is folly to question it. The loss may be seen in various circumstances, as in the rise of insurance on all American vessels; the fate of the carrying trade, which was one of the great resources of our country; the diminution of our tonnage, with the corresponding increase of British tonnage; the falling off in our exports and imports, with due allowance for our abnormal currency and the diversion of war. These are some of the elements; and here again we have British testimony. Mr. W. E. FORSTER, in the speech already quoted, announces that "the carrying trade of the United States was transferred to British merchants;" and Mr. COBDEN, with his characteristic mastery of details, shows that, according to an official document laid on the table of Parliament, American shipping had been transferred to English capitalists as follows: In 1858, 33 vessels, 13,638 tons; 1859, 49 vessels, 21,673 tons; 1860, 41 vessels, 13,638 tons; 1861, 126 vessels, 71,673 tons; 1862, 135 vessels, 64,-873 tons; and 1863, 348 vessels, 255,579 tons; and he adds: "I am told that this operation is now going on as fast as ever;" and this circumstance he declares to be "the *gravest part* of the question of our relations with America." But this "gravest part" is left untouched by the pending treaty. Our own official documents are in harmony with these English authorities. For instance, I have before me now the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1868, with an appendix by Mr. NIMMO on shipbuilding in our country. From this report, it appears that in New-England States, during the year 1855, the most prosperous year of American shipbuilding, 305 ships and barks, and 173 schooners were built, with an aggregate tonnage of 326,429 tons, while during the last year only 58 ships and barks and 213 schooners were built, with an aggregate tonnage of 98,697 tons. I add a further statement from the same report:

> "During the ten years from 1852 to 1862 the aggregate tonnage of American vessels entered at seaports of the United States from foreign countries was [illegible],228,-475 tons, and the aggregate tonnage of foreign vessels entered was 14,699,192 tons, while during the five years, from 1863 to 1868, the aggregate tonnage of American vessels entered was 9,299,877 tons, and the aggregate tonnage of foreign vessels entered was 14,116,427 tons—showing that American tonnage in our foreign trade had fallen from two hundred and six to sixty-six per cent. of foreign tonnage in the same trade. Stated in other terms, during the decade from 1852 to 1862, sixty-seven per cent. of the total tonnage entered from foreign countries was in American vessels, and during the five years from 1863 to 1868, only thirty-nine per cent. of the aggregate tonnage entered from foreign countries was in American vessels, a relative falling off of nearly one-half."—*Finance Report for 1868, page 436.*

It is not easy to say how much of this change, which has become chronic, may be referred to British pirates; but it cannot be doubted that they contributed largely to produce it. They began the influences under which this change has continued. There is another document which bears directly upon the present question. I refer to the interesting report of Mr. MORSE, our Consul at London, made during the last year, and published by the Secretary of State. After a minute inquiry the report shows that, on the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, the entire tonnage of the United States, coasting and registered, was 5,539,813 tons, of which 2,642,625 tons were registered and employed in foreign trade, and that, at the close of the rebellion in 1865, notwithstanding an increase in coasting tonnage, our registered tonnage had fallen to 1,602,528 tons, being a loss during the four years of more than a million tons, amounting to about forty per cent. of our foreign commerce. During the same four years the total tonnage of the British Empire rose from 5,895,369 tons to 7,322,-604 tons, the increase being especially in the foreign trade. The report proceeds to say that, as to the cause of the decrease in America, and the corresponding increase in the British Empire, "there can be no room for question or doubt." Here is the precise testimony from one who at his official post in London watched this unprecedented drama, with the outstretched ocean as a theatre, and British pirates as the performers:

> "Conceding to the rebels the belligerent rights of the sea when they had not a solitary war ship afloat, in dock, or in the process of construction, and when they had no power to protect or dispose of prizes, made their sea-rovers, when they appeared, the instruments of terror and destruction to our commerce. From the appearance of the first corsair in pursuit of their ships, American merchants had to pay not only the marine but the war risk also on their ships. After the burning of one or two ships with their neutral cargoes, the ship-owner had to pay the war risk on the cargo his ship had on freight as well as on the ship. Even then, for safety, the preference was, as a matter of course, always given to neutral vessels, and American ships could rarely find employment on these hard terms, as long as there were good neutral ships in the freight markets. Under such circumstances there was no course left for our merchant ship-owners but to take such profitless business as was occasionally offered them, let their ships be idle at their moorings or in dock with large expense and deterioration constantly going on, to sell them outright when they could do so without ruinous sacrifice, or put them under foreign flags for protection."—*Report of F. H. Morse, United States Consul at London, dated Jan. 1, 1868.*

Beyond the actual loss to the national tonnage, there was a further loss in the arrest of our natural increase in this branch of industry, which an intelligent statistician puts at five per cent. annually, making in 1866 a total loss on this account of 1,384,958 tons, which must be added to 1,229,035 tons actually lost. The same statistician, after estimating the value of a ton at $40, gold, and making allowance for old and new ships, puts the sum total of national loss on this account at $110,000,000. To these authorities I add that of the National Board of Trade, which, in a recent report on American shipping, after setting forth the diminution of our sailing tonnage, says that it is all to be traced to the war on the ocean, and the result is summed up in the words, that "while the tonnage of the nation was rapidly disappearing by *the ravages of the rebel cruisers* and by sales abroad, there was no construction of new vessels going forward to counteract the decline even in part." Such is the various testimony, all tending to one conclusion. This is what I have to say for the present on *national losses* through the destruction of commerce. These are large enough; but there is another chapter, where they are larger far. I refer, of course, to the national losses caused by the prolongation of the war and traceable directly to England. No candid person, who studies this eventual period, can doubt that the rebellion was originally encouraged by hope of support from England; that is was strengthened at once by the concession of belligerent rights on the ocean; that it was fed to the end by British supplies; that it was quickened into renewed life with every report from the British pirates, flaming anew with every burning ship; nor can it be doubted that without British intervention the rebellion would have soon succumbed under the well-directed efforts of the National Government. Not weeks or months, but years, were added in this way to our war, so full of the most costly sacrifice. The subsidies which in other times England contributed to continental wars were less effective than the aid and comfort which she contributed to the rebellion. It cannot be said too often that the *naval base* of the rebellion was not in America, but in England. Mr. COBDEN boldly said in the House of Commons that England made war from her shores on the United States "with an amount of damage to that country greater than in many ordinary wars." According to this testimony, the conduct of England was war; but it must not be forgotten that this war was carried on at our sole cost. The United States paid for a war waged by England upon the national unity. The sacrifice of precious life is beyond human compensation; but there may be an approximate estimate of the national loss in money. The rebellion was suppressed at a cost of more than four thousand million dollars, a considerable portion of which has been already paid, leaving twenty-five hundred millions as a national debt to burden the people. *If*, through British intervention, the war was doubled in duration, or in any way extended, as cannot be doubted, then is England justly responsible for the additional expenditure to which our country was doomed; and, whatever may be the final settlement of these great accounts, such must be the judgment in any chancery which consults the simple equity of the case. This plain statement, without one word of exaggeration or aggravation, is enough to exhibit the magnitude of the national losses, whether from the destruction of our commerce or the prolongation of the war. They stand before us mountain-high, with a base broad as the nation, and a mass stupendous as the rebellion itself. It will be for a wise statesmanship to determine how this fearful accumulation, like Pelion upon Ossa, shall be removed out of sight, so that it shall no longer overshadow the two countries.

THE RULE OF DAMAGES.

Perhaps I ought to anticipate an objection from the other side to the effect that these national losses, whether from the destruction of our commerce or the prolongation of the war, are indirect and remote, so as not to be a just cause of claim. This is expressed at the common law by the rule that "damages must be for the natural and proximate consequence of an act." (2 *Greenleaf, Ev.*, p. 210.) To this excuse the answer is explicit. The damages suffered by the United States are twofold—individual and national—being in each case direct and proximate, although in the one case individuals suffered and in the other case the nation. It is easy to see that there may be occasions where, overtopping all individual damages, are damages suffered by the nation, so that reparation to individuals would be insufficient; nor can the claim of the nation be questioned simply because it is large, or because the evidence with regard to it is different from that in the case of an individual. In each case the damage must be proved by the best possible evidence, and this is all that law or reason can require. In the case of the nation, the evidence is historic; and this is enough. Impartial history will record the national losses from British intervention, and it is only reasonable that the evidence of these losses should not be excluded from judgment. Because the case is without precedent—because no nation ever before received such injury from a friendly Power—this can be no reason why the case should not be considered on the evidence. Even the rule of the common law furnishes no impediment; for our damages are the natural consequence of what was done. But the rule of the Roman law, which is the rule of international law, is broader than that of the common law. The measure of damages, according to the Digest, is, "whatever may have been lost or might have been gained;" *quantum mihi abest, quantumque lucrari potui;* and this same rule seems to prevail in the French law, borrowed from the Roman law. This rule opens the door to ample reparation for all damages, whether individual or national. There is another rule of the common law, in harmony with strict justice, which is applicable to the case. I find it in the law relating to *nuisances*, which provides that there may be two distinct proceedings, first, in behalf of individuals, and, secondly, in behalf of the community. Obviously, reparation to individuals does not supersede reparation to the community. The proceeding in the one case is by action at law, and in the other by indictment. The reason assigned by BLACKSTONE for the latter is "because the damages being common to all the King's subjects no one can assign his particular proportion of it." (3 *Black. Com.*, p. 219.) But this is the very case with regard to damages sustained by the nation. A familiar authority furnishes an additional illustration, which is precisely in point:

> "No person, natural or corporate, can have an action for a *public nuisance*, or punish it; but only the King in his public capacity of supreme governor and *pater familias* of the kingdom. Yet this rule admits of one exception; where a private person suffers some extraordinary damage beyond the rest of the King's subjects."—*Tomlin's Law Dict.*, art. Nuisanse.

Applying this rule to the present case, the way is clear. Every British pirate was a *public nuisance*, involving the British Government, which must respond in damages, not only to the individuals who have suffered, but also to the national Government, acting as *pater familias* for the common good of all the people. Thus by an analogy of the common law, in the case of a public nuisance, also by the strict rule of the Roman law, which enters so largely into International Law, and even by the rule of the common law relating to damages, all losses, whether individual or national, are the just subject of claim. It is not I who say this; it is the law. The colossal sum-total may be seen, not only in the losses of individuals, but in those national losses, caused by the destruction of our commerce and the prolongation of the war, all of which may be traced directly to England;

illud ab uno
Corpore, et ex una pendebat origine bellum.

Three times is this liability fixed; first, by the concession of ocean belligerency, opening to the rebels ship-yards, foundries and manufactories, and giving to them a flag on the ocean; secondly, by the organization of hostile expeditions, which, by admissions in Parliament, were nothing less than piratical war on the United States with England as the naval base; and, thirdly, by welcome, hospitality and supplies extended to these pirate ships in ports of the British empire. Show either of these and the liability of England is complete. Show the three and this Power is bound by a triple cord.

CONCLUSION.

Mr. President, in concluding these remarks, I desire to say that I am no volunteer. For several years I have carefully avoided saying anything on this most irritating question, being anxious that negotiations should be left undisturbed to secure a settlement, which could be accepted by a deeply injured nation. The submission of the pending treaty to the judgment of the Senate left me no alternative. It became my duty to consider it carefully in Committee, and to review the whole subject. If I failed to find what we had a right to expect, and, if the just claims of our country assumed unexpected proportions, it was not because I would bear hard on England, but because I wish most sincerely to remove all possibility of strife between our two countries, and it is evident that this can be done only by first ascertaining the nature and extent of difference. In this spirit I have spoken to-day. If the case against England is strong, and if our claims are unprecedented in magnitude, it is only because the conduct of this Power at a trying period was most unfriendly, and the injurious consequences of this conduct were on a scale corresponding to the theatre of action. Life and property were both swallowed up, leaving behind a deep-seated sense of enormous wrong, as yet unatoned and even unacknowledged, which is one of the chief factors in the problem now presented to the statesmen of both countries. The attempt to close this great international debate without a complete settlement is little short of puerile. With the lapse of time and with minuter consideration the case against England becomes more grave, not only from the questions of international responsibility which it involves, but from better comprehension of the damages which are seen now in their true proportions. During the war and for some time thereafter it was impossible to state them. The mass of a mountain cannot be measured at its base. The observer must occupy a certain distance, and this rule of perspective is justly applicable to damages which are vast beyond precedent. A few dates will show the progress of the controversy and how the case enlarged. Going as far back as 20th November, 1862, we find our Minister in London, Mr. ADAMS, calling for redress from the British Government on account of the *Alabama*. This was the mild beginning. On the 23d October, 1863, in another communication the same Minister suggested to the British Government "any fair and equitable form of arbitrament or reference." This proposition slumbered in the British Foreign Office for nearly two years, during which the *Alabama* was pursuing her piratical career, when, on 30th August, 1865, it was awakened by Lord RUSSELL, only to be knocked down in these words:

> "In your letter of Oct. 23, 1863, you were pleased to say that the Government of the United States is ready to agree to any form of arbitration." * * *
>
> "Her Majesty's Government must, therefore, decline either to make reparation and compensation for the captures made by the *Alabama*, or to refer the question to any foreign State."

Such was our repulse from England, having at least the merit of frankness, if nothing else. On 17th October, 1665, our Minister informed Lord RUSSELL that the United States had finally resolved to make no effort for arbitration. Again the whole question slumbered until 27th August, 1866, when Mr. SEWARD presented a list of individual claims on account of the pirate *Alabama*. From that time negotiation has continued with ups and downs, until at last the pending treaty was signed. Had the early overtures of our Government been promptly accepted, or had there been at any time a just recognition of the wrong done, I doubt not that this great question would have been settled; but the rejection of our very moderate propositions and the protracted delay, which afforded an opportunity to review the case in its different bearings, have awakened the people to the magnitude of the interests involved. If our demands are larger now than at our first call it is not the only time in history where such a rise has occurred. The story of the Sibyl is repeated, and England is the Roman king. Shall these claims be liquidated and conceled promptly, or allowed to slumber until called into activity by some future exigency? There are many among us who, taking counsel of a sense of national wrong, would leave them to rest without settlement, so as to furnish a precedent for retaliation in kind, should England find herself at war. There are many in England who, taking counsel of a perverse political bigotry bigotry, have spurned them absolutely; and there are others who, invoking the point of honor, assert that England cannot entertain them without compromising her honor. Thus there is peril from both sides. It is not difficult to imagine one of our countrymen saying with SHAKESPEARE's Jew, "The villainy you teach me I will execute, and it shall go hard, but I will better the instruction;" nor is it difficult to imagine an Englishman firm in his conceit, that no apology can be made and nothing paid. I cannot sympathize with either side. Be the claims more or less, they are honestly presented, with the conviction that they are just, and they should be considered candidly, so that they shall no longer lower like a cloud ready to burst upon two nations which, according to their inclinations, can do each other such infinite injury or such infinite good. I know it is sometimes said that war between us must come sooner or later. I do not believe it. But if it must come, let it be later, and then I am sure it will never come. Meanwhile good men must unite to make it impossible.

Again, I say, this debate is not of my seeking. It is not tempting, for it compels criticism of a foreign Power with which I would have more than peace, more even than concord. But it cannot be avoided. The truth must be told, not in anger, but in sadness. England has done to the United States an injury most difficult to measure. Considering when it was done and in what complicity, it is most unaccountable. At a great epoch of history, no less momentous than that of the French Revolution or that of the Reformation, when civilization was fighting a last battle with slavery, England gave her name, her influence, her material resources to the wicked cause, and flung a sword into the scale with slavery. Here was a portentious mistake. Strange that the land of WILBERFORCE, after spending millions for Emancipation, after proclaiming everywhere the truths of Liberty, and ascending to glorious primacy in the sublime movements for the universal abolition of Slavery, could do this thing! Like every departure from the rule of justice and good neighborhood, her conduct was pernicious in proportion to the scale of operations, affecting individuals, corporations, communities, and the nation itself. And yet down to this day there is no acknowledgment of this wrong; not a single word. Such a generous expression would be the beginning of a just settlement, and the best assurance of that harmony between two great and kindred nations which all must desire.

School Examination.

The evening school in connection with the Phelps Lodging-house was examined last night by Mr. J. W. SKINNER, Superintendent of the Children's Aid Society's Schools. It is remarkable, the progress that some of these poor boys have made in their studies during the past six months. Several young fellows, who could neither read nor write at the commencement of the session, can now do both in a manner which reflects much credit upon their teachers and themselves. The boys were delighted to be informed that Mr. P. T. BARNUM would lecture to them on Tuesday next upon "The secret of money making."

A child playing with matches in the bedroom of E. HOAGLAND, on the top floor of the tenement-house No. 244 Seventh-street, last evening, occasioned a fire which destroyed furniture valued at $350, belonging to the occupants of the floor, and damaged the building to the extent of $500. The latter loss is covered by a policy for $4,000 in the Hamilton Insurance Company, and one for the same amount in another City company. The occupants were uninsured.

MRS. TWITCHELL.

Her Statement Regarding the Murder of Her Mother.

Letters from Her, Husband, Urging Her to Make a False Confession—His Attempts to Entrap Her—Why She Ceased Visiting Him in Prison.

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday morning says:

In accordance with the wishes of Mrs. TWITCHELL, we met her yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving at her hands her statement. A number of sheets of note-paper and small scraps of paper were presented to us. Upon them were written the letters we append. That they are in the handwriting of GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr., none can truthfully deny, not even his nearest relative. All of the papers, with two exceptions, bear the original folds, showing they were compressed in the smallest possible compass. The writer of these carried them in his coat-sleeve until a favorable opportunity offered to hand them to his wife. The two exceptions are letters dated March 7 and 8, and these were handed to Mrs. TWITCHELL by Rev. Mr. BRINGHURST, the spiritual adviser of GEO. S. TWITCHELL, Jr.

MRS. TWITCHELL'S STATEMENT.

We give, as the first thing in order, the statement of Mrs. TWITCHELL, which we have in her own handwriting, except the concluding paragraph, which was revised by a friend more skilled in making an appeal to a generous public than a novice:

On Sunday afternoon, about half-past one, GEORGE and I went out to take a ride, leaving at home mother and the girl. We went to the Abbey. I observed that GEORGE appeared low-spirited, and in no way disposed to enter into conversation. I inquired if he was sick, and was told he was not. We returned about 4 o'clock. I found my mother pleasant and agreeable. GEORGE came in shortly afterward, and remained in the dining-room until called to tea, reading a paper. He was very thoughtful during the afternoon and evening. We took tea together. After tea he left the table and went to the dining-room. In a few moments I was with him, leaving my mother in the kitchen. In a few moments my mother came in the dining-room. Mother and I conversed together, GEORGE making no remark whatever. Mother said to me, "I had better go to bed; she did not wish me to wait up; she would read the paper and wait for the girl herself." I went to my room, saying, at the same time, "GEORGE, I am going to bed," to which he replied, "Very well." My mother arose and went with me to my room, remaining and conversing pleasantly with me until I went to bed, when she passed out of the room, and in a short time (how long I cannot say) GEORGE came into the room, undressed and came to bed. I was soon asleep, and knew nothing more until awakened by the girl ringing the door-bell. I cannot say if GEORGE was asleep, but I think he was not.

I said "GEORGE, that must be the girl." He replied he supposed it was. He made no attempt at that time to get up and let the girl in. I came out of my room into the entry and called my mother twice, to which I received no reply. I returned to my room with the intention of finding something to throw over my shoulders, when GEORGE got up and said to me in an abrupt manner, "You come to bed and I will go down and let the girl in." I remained at my room door waiting for GEORGE to come up, thinking my mother was down stairs. I heard SARAH call him, heard what he said when he went into the yard. I flew down stairs and saw my mother lying on the settee in the kitchen—a dead woman. This is all I know about the murder. I knew nothing about my husband's business; I believed it to be in a flourishing condition, being told by him only a few days before the murder that he was doing well, making money, and out of debt. I was kept in perfect ignorance, not only concerning his business affairs, but many other acts of his private life. I deny that I ever deserted my husband, but, on the contrary, repeatedly offered to give every dollar to save his life if possible. After my acquittal I treated him kindly, visited him three times every week, never, in any way, referred by look or word to the murder, never spoke an unkind word to him, and never once said to him, "Mother!" On Wednesday morning, March 24, when I visited him as usual, in shaking hands with him, he conveyed to me a letter of instruction.

On Good Friday morning, March 26, during my conversation with him, he conveyed to me a written confession, which he wished me to study well and commit to memory, and come to prison prepared upon Monday morning. From reading this I saw it was arranged for me to go there and become a party to the falsehood. It was arranged that Mr. PERKINS and Rev. Mr. BRINGHURST were to receive me, and I was to play a part in order to deceive them and the world. I was to accuse myself of having taken my mother's life, and commit perjury by swearing to such a statement. Much as I desired to aid my husband, I could not do this thing; and finding I could not trust myself safely, and fearing from the arrangements made I might be entrapped, I went no more to the prison. Finding I did not come on the Monday as he desired, he sent me, on Wednesday morning, March 31, two other confessions, from which I was to make a choice. On Thursday morning, April 1, I received the fourth and last one.

Since that fatal hour that I bade my mother good night, I have been surprised and stunned to find that mother murdered in her own house; I have been imprisoned many sad days and gloomy nights, charged with the crime of having murdered my own mother. My husband has been convicted of that crime; my home has been utterly destroyed; I myself have been put on trial for my life; my husband has committed suicide; I have been judged not only by the tribunals of the country, but fearfully judged by those who have been warned by the Master to "judge not;" I have been accused by my husband, who did it in a desperate effort to save his life, of killing my mother. He did this, I repeat, in an effort to save his life. In the defence of all that makes life desirable, I am compelled to submit these letters to the public to show them how utterly unreliable was such a statement, made by my husband under the circumstances in which he was placed, and how little I should have been believed, had I even made such a statement myself. I have felt and I continue to feel that there is no sympathy for me. I am a woman believed to be a guilty one, and for such the gates of human sympathy are shut. My only hope is that in the little life that is left of me, and during those times I may be compelled, reluctantly though it may be, to come in contact with the great world, I may be spared the distress of hearing, as I have heard, unconsciously to those who spoke of me, myself denounced as a murderess in thought as well as action, the murderess of my mother and destroyer of my husband. CAMILLA E. TWITCHELL.

THE LETTERS.

TWITCHELL's first and second letters to his wife were written on the 7th and 8th of March, and in these he describes his conversations with Rev. M. BRINGHURST upon religious topics. In the third letter, written on Wednesday, March 24, TWITCHELL urges his wife to make a confession to save his life, and says he will write out such a confession for her, which she must learn thoroughly. The fourth letter was received on Good Friday, and is as follows:

MY DEAR CAMILLA: You must make the following confession if you would save me, and you must do just exactly as I tell you here; nothing else can save me but this, and this will positively do it. You have said you would give your life to do it, but that will not do unless it was accompanied by a confession, and I would rather die myself than have you to die; but you can do this without death, and this is the way to do it. You must write out the following confession—write it out twice—put one away in some secret place so that after you have done as I tell you you can have one to look at, so that you will not forget it in case you should ever be wanted; if the Governor or any of the authorities should ever send for you to ask you any questions you could answer them correctly. You must also learn this, so that if you are asked any questions you can answer so as not to contradict them or this

Confession.

One afternoon last Spring my mother and I were walking up Chestnut-street, and as we passed the Continental Mr. GILBERT came out and a gentleman with him. He came up and spoke to us, and introduced his friend to us; his name was LEE—Mr. LEE. They walked up Chestnut-street to Tenth with us; they went on up Chestnut, and we took the Tenth-street cars and came home. A few days after I met Mr. GILBERT in Ninth-street; he came over and walked with me to Chestnut-street; he went into the Continental; he asked me how my mother was; he always did whenever I saw him, and asked me if she was any better natured yet; he spoke about his friend Mr. LEE, and said he was a very elegant gentleman, and worth a great deal of money; that he always had plenty of money. I asked him where Mr. LEE lived, and Mr. GILBERT said that when he was in the city he stopped at the Girard House, but he was a great traveler. I saw Mr. LEE as I was going down Chestnut-street; he bowed to me; he was a fine-looking man, rather tall, with a mustache and military side-whiskers, and dressed in the top of fashion. I often saw him after this, sometimes on Chestnut-street, and sometimes on Eighth-street; occasionally he would join me; he was a splendid talker, and I got to like him very much. After I got right well acquainted with him I found out that he was a gambler. He always asked me how my mother was. After we got well acquainted I told him how my mother treated me when my husband was away; how cross she was. He asked me why I did not put her out of the way, and I said I could not do that. He then said, "Get your husband to do it." I told him that my husband would leave me if I ever hinted such a thing to him; and he replied, "That would be no great loss, for you could get another one as good as him any day." I then told him that my husband was very kind to me. This conversation took place in Arch-street, between Seventh and Ninth streets. I was looking at the pictures in GUTEKUNST's window, when he came up and spoke to me, and from there we walked up to Ninth-street, where he took a car. I made an appointment with him to meet me that day one week, which was Tuesday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in Franklin-square. I told him that I would be standing around the fountain. He came at the time appointed, and we took seats and talked matters over. He asked me a great many questions about my mother; what her habits were; when the servant was out; what time she came in; if my husband stayed up to let her in; how much money my mother carried about her, and where she carried it; if my husband slept soundly, &c. He then said he would fix it for me; but that he must have all the money, and I must let him see the house. I told him to come to the house about half-past 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon; that the girl would be out, and I would get mother to go out so that nobody would be home but me. He came, and I showed him all over the house and the yard. We then fixed the time for the next Sunday week; he said Sunday night was the best time, because there would not be so many people about, and this would be the girl's night out. He told me to unbolt the gate on Tenth-street as soon as it got dark, and that he would bring somebody with him; that I must have the dogs fed as much as they could eat, and put away where they would make no noise, and that then they would come in and hide themselves. I told him to go into the back privy; that no one ever went in there; and that when mother was up stairs I would get them into the cellar. Our plan was that I was to come out of the kitchen singing if the way was clear; and if he was there, he was to give a slight cough. This was to be done before I went to bed; then, after my husband was fast asleep, I was to come down and tell them. This was our plan, and everything seemed to favor it that night. I asked him when I would see him again, and he said we must not see each other again till the night we had fixed on, for if we were seen together it might look suspicious. He stayed at the house about half an hour, and this was the last time I saw him till that Sunday night. Everything passed off as we had expected. After my husband was fast asleep, I got up and went down stairs very quietly in my bare feet, and looked in the dining-room. The door was partly open, and the gas was turned low, but I saw mother lying down on the sofa. I went up to her and found she was asleep. I went right down stairs as quietly as I could, opened the cellar door and told them to come as quickly and as quietly as they could; that she was asleep in the dining-room, and now was their time. Mr. LEE told the man who was with him to go out in the yard; he then went up stairs into the dining-room, and I shut the door and stayed outside. I heard several blows given, but do not know how many, and then all was quiet. I waited a moment and then went in. He said he guessed that would do. When I went in I did not see any blood, and I said to him, "Let us throw her out of the window, and when the girl comes home she will think she fell out." I went and pulled up the blind and raised the window. He then came and gave a kind of low hiss, which the man in the yard answered. He wished to see if anybody was about. The man in the yard got on the ash barrel, and in a minute he gave a kind of low whistle. Mr. LEE told me to take hold of the feet, and he caught hold of her body and carried her and threw her out. Then I turned up the gas and for the first time saw blood on the floor. I said I would wipe it up. We went down stairs, and the man in the yard came in, and Mr. LEE took his overcoat from the man. I think he called him JOHN. I opened the front door and let them out, and then shut it very quietly. I don't know whether I locked it or not; I don't think I did. Then I went out to the hydrant and got a towel that was there, and went up stairs to wipe up the blood. When I saw it was splashed around the room, I knew it was no use, so I went down stairs again with the bloody towel and washed it under the hydrant, and let the hydrant run a minute or two. I thought I saw mother move, and was afraid that she was not dead, so I went and got the poker from beside the range and struck her on the side of the head with the point, laid it down there, washed my hands, and went to bed, where I found my husband fast asleep. In about fifteen or twenty minutes the bell rang, and I knew it was the girl, but I was afraid to go down and let her in, so I waited, thinking that maybe she would wake GEORGE, but after she rang several times I woke him and asked him if he would not go down and let her in. He asked where mother was. I said: "I guess she is asleep; I will look in her room." He put on his pants, his coat, and boots and went down and let her in. What happened after that is already known. Mr. LEE is rather tall and spare, broad shoulders, dark eyes and straight dark hair; he has fair skin, and dark military side whiskers and mustache. The night of the murder he had whiskers on his chin, so that I hardly knew him. I never saw him have them there before. The man he had with him he called JOHN. I would not know him if I was to see him again, for I took no notice of him except to see that he was not as tall as Mr. LEE. Mr. LEE was a low, fluent talker, and laughed a great deal, which showed his teeth, which were very pretty.

Instructions.

When you come in on Monday morning Mr. PERKINS will come in with you, instead of a keeper. Mr. CHANDELER may be with me, or he may not. I will meet you the same as usual, and will talk to you about general matters. You must not appear to be the least suspicious while I am talking to you. I will ask you, very suddenly, "CAMILLA, do you know anything about this murder?" Mr. PERKINS will watch you very closely, *and on your actions now the result depends. You must act, as well as speak. You must be awfully taken off. You must half get off of your chair and appear to be greatly excited. You must act just as you think a guilty person would act when asked such a question suddenly. Then you must answer, very quickly, "How should I know anything about it?"* The reason of this is, our theory is, that if you know anything about it that you would deny it; but that you would *show it in your manner*. Remember this, and *act guilty*. After you answer this I will say to you: "Don't you know in your own heart that when this murder was committed that I was in bed and asleep?" You must hesitate a moment, when I will repeat the question, then you must answer, "Yes." Then I will ask, "Do you know anything about it?" *You must not say anything to this.* Then I will say, "CAMILLA, if you know anything about this, say so, before it is too late." *You must not answer this.* Then I will say, "Do you know anything?" *Then say*, "Yes." Then I will say, "Did you do it?" Answer, "I helped." Who was with you?" Answer, "You would not know if I told you." Then I will ask Mr. PERKINS to talk to you. He will probably ask you who was with you? You must answer, Mr. LEE and another man! Then you will probably be asked who Mr. LEE is. Your answer will be, A gentleman whom Mr. GILBERT introduced to your mother and you in front of the Continental last Spring. Then you will probably be asked what time last Spring? Your answer will be, About May, you think. You will also no doubt be asked if your husband knew him or if you ever spoke to your husband about him? To this you will answer, No. Why did you not? Answer. I did not think it necessary. You need not go on and tell this whole confession right through, tell it by piecemeal as you are asked; make all your answers fit together and coincide with this theory, and don't contradict yourself. *Study this well.* You must not be surprised at anything I do or say; it will all be for the best. I may speak unkindly to you, but don't let that worry you; I will be acting for my life. When I ask the first question you must try to show consternation in your countenance; life is the stake you will be acting for. No doubt you will be asked a great many questions; you must not be eager in your replies, but rather reluctant. If you are asked what motive you had to do this, *you must answer that your mother was very cross to you; that she was willing to let your husband have gentlemen's company, but would not allow you to have ladies' company at the house, and you got so that you hated her for it; and you thought that if she was dead you could rent the house, and we could live and be happy.* CAMILLA, the reason I want you to write the confession twice, is this: I wish you to put one in your bosom; then if you feel that you cannot tell this theory, why after I ask you if you don't know in your own heart that I was asleep, and you answer "Yes," and I ask you to tell what you know about it, you can, after a little hesitation, open your dress and hand me the written confession. If you are asked why you wrote that, your answer is, "That if you were to die it would be found, and would clear up your husband's character." If asked if you did not intend to make it known before your husband's death, answer "No." Question, "Why?" Answer, "You thought you would not be believed." You must write nothing but the confession, and that in your own language. If you can tell it I should prefer it.

Now, dear CAMILLA, I have done all that I can; it remains for you to do the rest; when you come in my cell the next time you bring either life or death with you. Remember, this I know, from the very best authority, will save my life; if I did not know this, I would not ask you to do it. CAMILLA, how would you feel to let me die this way, without making this effort; would you not blame yourself all your life? If I die this awful death, you never can be happy. Save, oh! save me from this horrible, horrible death; you can do it, and no one else can. If your courage should grow weak, think of this and be strong. Don't forget to act as I have told you; you must see the necessity of acting—your own good sense will show you that. I have been urged by many persons to ask you if you knew anything about it; they all think you would deny it if you did, but you would show it in your manner; so you see the need of acting. Please to study this well, and be prepared for Monday morning. I dare not leave it any longer. There will only be nine days, then. You will have to leave the city. The people would tear you in pieces if you went out. The best place to go, I think, would be either to Baltimore or to New-York. Change your name. Pack your trunk so as to be ready to leave at a moment's notice. You can send word to Mr. BRINGHURST where you are, and what your name is in case you should be wanted. You must always stick to this confession. You must not breathe to any one that we are in communication, or that you have any idea of doing this. Not even to Mr. BRINGHURST, or anybody else under heaven, or it will kill me. If Mr. PERKINS should tell you that you must tell this to any one else, you must do it, and should the Governor send for you, you must go. If you should be asked if you are not sorry your mother is dead, you must say no. The reason of this is, the world thinks you are a very cold-hearted person, and you must keep up this idea now. And now, dear CAMILLA, study this well, and do just as I have told you and you give me life; fail, and it is death; don't forget that the next time you see me you bring life or death to me; and oh! dear CAMILLA, for Heaven's sake, let it be life. Don't, don't, for God's sake, don't fail me now. If you are asked if your mother and I ever quarreled, your answer will be, no, he never quarreled with any one. If you can remember this confession I would prefer you to tell it, but if you think you cannot repeat it, then you can give me the written one, and if you should be asked when you wrote it you can fix any time a week or two ago. Your own wish may be to let this be till after Mr. O'BYRNE comes from Harrisburg; but he only does that out of a sense of duty to me; he knows that he can do no good, and you will be believed more, because the people will say that, if it was not so, you'd have waited till everything else was done, and not have confessed while the counsel was up to see the Governor. Any questions you may be asked your own good sense will tell you how to answer. Good-bye. Don't forget to burn this. CAMILLA, do your best, and all will be right.

GEORGE.

If you are asked how the men could come out the gate, and it be locked, answer, they could lock it themselves, it was a spring padlock. You must not come to see me any more after you tell this.

On the following Wednesday Mrs. TWITCHELL received the fifth letter from her husband. In this he said that he had concluded to alter the original plan, and asked his wife to go to Mr. BRINGHURST on the following day, early, to make the confession. He also suggested some alterations in the confession—that she should say she made the acquaintance of the imaginary Mr. LEE in a street car. He also gave another confession, quite different from the first, in which Mrs. TWITCHELL should say that after her husband retired to bed, she went down stairs to talk with her mother; that after awhile they quarreled, and both being angry, she seized the poker and struck her mother several times before she knew what she was doing; that her mother fell on the sofa, and being frightened, she alone, to avert suspicion, threw her out of the window, and subsequently went down and took her money, that it might look as if the murder had been done for the purpose of robbery; that she burned her night-dress because there was blood upon it; and that she also burned the money for the same reason.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 14—1 P. M.

United States Five-twenty bonds are quiet but unchanged. Stocks are quiet: Eries, 24½; Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 14—1 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet and unchanged. Lard 71s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

HAVRE, Wednesday, April 14.

The Cotton market opens firmer for both on the spot and afloat; tres ordinaire on the spot, 147½f. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 14—4:30 P. M.

Consols close at 93⅜ for money, and 93⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 84. Stocks steady; Erie, 24; Illinois Centrals, 96¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 30⅛.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 14.

The Bourse strong; Rentes, 71f. 5c.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 14—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firmer at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d.

PRODUCE—Fine Resin, 16s. ₽ cwt.; Refined Petroleum, 1s. 10d. per gallon.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 14.

Linseed Oil, £29 15s.@£30 per ton.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, April 14.

Petroleum, 53f.@53½f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, April 14—Evening.

United States bonds are firmer; Five-twenties of 1862 closed at 87⅝@87½.

HAVRE, Wednesday, April 14—Evening.

The Cotton market closed active both on the spot and to arrive, but without change in quotations.

HAVANA, Wednesday, April 14.

SUGAR is advancing; sales were made to-day on the basis of 8¾@9¼ reals for No. 12 Dutch Standard. EXCHANGE—On United States, sixty days' sight, in gold, 1@1½ ₽ cent. premium; short sight, 3@3½ ₽ cent. premium; sixty days' sight, in currency, 24¼@23½ ₽ cent. discount; short sight, 25@24 ₽ cent. discount; on Paris, 2@1 ₽ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 14.

EXCHANGE on New-York at par, buying, and 1-10 premium, selling. FLOUR dull at $5 50@$6 25 for Spring Extras. WHEAT dull at a decline of ½c.@¾c.; No. 1 at $1 12@$1 15; No. 2 at $1 05; since 'Change, $1 04¼. CORN quiet at a decline of ¼c.@½c.; New, quoted at 50c.@50¼c.; no grade, 50c.@50½c.; nothing doing this afternoon. OATS dull at 51¾c.; sales at 54c. seller, last half of April. RYE active at $1 16@$1 17, regular and fresh receipts. BARLEY advanced; quoted at $1 68@$1 75. HIGHWINES—86c. offered and 87c. asked. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $30 50, cash, $31 seller last half of May. LARD, 17¾c.@18c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 15½c.; Cumberland Middles, 14½c., loose. Bulk SHOULDERS, 12c. buyer this month. Live HOGS steady and declined 10c.@15c., quoted at $9 60@$9 95 for Medium; $10 25@$10 75 for Good to Choice. CATTLE steady at $5 25@$6 25 for Common; $6@$6 75 for Fair to Medium; $7@$9 50 for Good to Choice. RECEIPTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Barley, 7,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 2,200 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 14.

COTTON—The market is active; Middlings, 28¼c.@28½c.; sales, 6,350 bales; receipts, 1,243 bales; exports, 3,658 bales. GOLD, 132⅝. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 142¾; New-York Sight, ⅛ premium. SUGAR dull; Common, 8c.@10¾c.; Prime, 13½c. MOLASSES—Light supply; Prime, 63c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5 87½; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75. CORN firm; White, 78c. OATS scarce at 74c.@75c. BRAN scarce at $1 30. HAY firm; Prime, $26. PORK at $31 63. BACON retailing at Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c., and Clear Ribs, 17½c. LARD dull and unchanged. WHISKY quiet; Western Rectified, 87c.@89½c. COFFEE firm; Fair, 15½c.; Prime, 17¼c.@17¾c.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, April 14.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,100 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 25 for Amber Winter, $8 50@$8 75 for White, $9 50@$9 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales of car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 45; No. 2 Chicago Spring held at $1 33, and White Canada at $1 57@$1 90. CORN—None in market. OATS, 70c. for Western. BARLEY held at $2 for Canadian. RYE inactive. CORNMEAL, $2 ₽ cwt. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts, $26@$27; Shipstuffs, $28@$30, and Middlings, $30@$32 ₽ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 95c.; to New-York, 72c., and to Albany, 63c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 14.

FLOUR firmer; Family, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT in good demand; sales of No. 2, Winter Red, at $1 35; No. 1 held $1 45. CORN in demand at 65c. for ear. OATS firmer at 66c.@70c. COTTON firm; Middlings, 27¼c.@27½c. TOBACCO firm and in good demand at full prices. WHISKY, 90c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK $31. Bulk MEATS dull; Shoulders, 11¾c., loose; Sides, 14½c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. LARD firm; City, 18c. BUTTER dull at 38c.@44c. EGGS, 17c.@18c. GOLD, 132⅝ buying. EXCHANGE firm at par @⅛ buying; 1-10 premium selling.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, April 14.

FLOUR inactive; sales 200 bbls. City ground Spring at $6@$6 25@$6 50. WHEAT—No demand; prices entirely nominal. CORN very dull; a few car lots New at 75c.@76½c., to arrive. OATS nominal at 67c., in store. RYE nominal at $1 30, in store. BARLEY dull; sales 450 bushels Canada, $1 90, on the track. PEAS nominal at $1 23, on the track. SEEDS firm; sales 100 bags choice Timothy at $4; 150 bags Prime Timothy at $3 75, closing firm at outside figures; Clover, $9; Flax, $2 50. PORK, $31@$31 50 and dull. LARD, 18¾c.@19c., and dull. HIGHWINES nominal at 92c.@93c.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, April 14.

FLOUR nominal. WHEAT dull and lower; Amber, $1 42½; White, $1 44. CORN steady and fairly active; No. 1, 67c.; No. 2, 62½c. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE dull and nominal at $1 28@$1 30. BARLEY held at $1 95 for Canada; State, $1 75. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,500 bbls. Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, April 14.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT declining; sales at $1 11 for No. 1; $1 06 for No. 2. OATS dull and nominal. CORN steady at 55c.@55½c. for New. RYE nominal. RECEIPTS—2,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, April 14.

FLOUR dull at $4 55@$5 50; Oregon Extra, $5 12½. WHEAT very dull at $1 40@$1 60; the estimated wheat crop of Oregon for the present year will be one-third in excess of last year. LEGAL TENDER, 77⅛.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, April 14.

Spirits of TURPENTINE—Nothing doing. RESIN quiet at $1 80@$3. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR steady at $2 30. COTTON a shade better; Middlings, 26¼c.@26½c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, April 14.

COTTON—Demand good market firm; sales 2,000 bales. Low Middlings, 27c.; receipts, 297 bales; no exports.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, April 14.

COTTON firmer and advanced ½c.; sales, 650 bales; Middlings, 27¾c.@28c.; receipts, 374 bales; exports, coastwise, 82 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, April 14.

COTTON is in good demand, and prices advanced ¼c.; Middlings, 28c.; sales, 700 bales; receipts, 476 bales.

DETROIT, Wednesday, April 14.

WHEAT quiet; No. 1 White Winter, $1 62; No. 2 White Winter, $1 38@$1 40; Amber, $1 40@$1 42.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, April 14.

COTTON—The market is firmer; sales, 576 bales; receipts, 158 bales; Middlings, 27c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 14.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 3d issue, 107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28⅜; Reading Railroad, 46⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 59⅜. Gold, 132⅝.

[Advertisement.]

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION ANSWERED.—One of the first questions asked by visitors to the City at this season of the year is, "Where can I obtain the best hat, in the latest and most popular style?" This inquiry is easily answered, for all who have been in the City any length of time know that such an article can always be had at KNOX's celebrated emporium, corner Broadway and Fulton-st. Other dealers talk much about their goods and styles, but the "proof of the pudding is in the eating." The wearers of KNOX's hats know that they get the best in the market, and the full worth of their money. "Fair dealing" is KNOX's motto—hence his great success.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Main	April 3	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Aleppo	April 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	April 15	New-York	Bremen.
City of Brooklyn	April 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	April 17	New-York	Havre.
Ocean Queen	April 17	New-York	Copenhagen
FOR HAVANA.			
Columbia	April 15	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hansa*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 14—*In steamship Samaria, for Liverpool*—G. Mahsentoff, E. Jones, W. Fielding, J. L. Payson, Miss M. Massey, W. Massey, Master Walter Massey, Mrs. Payson and servant, Hon. J. W. Grimes and wife, G. B. Shute, Mr. and Mrs. John Barry and son, H. R. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Raib, Miss Nealy, Colonel D. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hunting, J. N. Beach, G. D. Weller, Mrs. Shallenburger, E. Stones, Dr. J. C. Copestake, Miss Hall, Miss Ballana, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stoer and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. John Higham.

APRIL 14—*In steamship Colorado, for Liverpool*—C. W. Topham, Mrs. Topham, Miss Topham, Miss Amy Topham, Henry Dickerson, Mr. Owen, Miss Dickerson, Miss Moss, J. Oscar Voute, Sam'l Hughan, Mrs. Sam'l Hughan, Chas. T. Wilson, Dr. G. R. Morris, J. Cropper, John Duffy, Wm. King, James Frater, Mr. Marshall, Miss Mary Asberry, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Asberry, Prof. H. S. Newton, Prof. C. S. Leyman, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Moss, Mrs. L. A. Allen, C. H. Going, J. H. Brooks.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 14—*In steamship Java, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Fesser, 2 children and nurse, G. B. Morewood, Geo. C. Keiller, John Harvey, Thomas Lucas, C. Joeger, Thomas Tugby, Mr. and Mrs. H. Harley, S. Duaglione and son, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Meade, John Sykes, Daniel Packard, Mr. Holbeck, W. Newton, J. P. Cahill, Louis Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, H. Pepper, R. T. A. Scott, George H. Harris, W. G. Chittick, W. F. Sterns, Miss Charlotte Stevens, Wm. Gittridge, J. N. Jackson, Mrs. C. H. Foswell, infant and child, Miss Julia Foswell, Mr. Harris, J. R. Cullin, A. T. Fulton, W. B. Foster, Major Burnett, Major Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. Plumacher, 2 children and nurse, Samuel Keefman, P. Holland, A. S. Macrae, R. D. Greatrix, Wm. Amery, H. Butterworth, Mr. Opdike, J. W. Brown, Mrs. Norris, 2 children and maid.

APRIL 14—*In steamship France, from Liverpool*—Mark Cook, Mrs. Cook, Mr. Everseal, Charles Bambridge, Mr. Moriarty, A. D. Clarke, George Forde, Mrs. Forde, Dr. E. A. Todd, Thomas Wood, Mr. Pickering, Mrs. Pickering, Rev. J. Ebbard, Henry Benjamin, J. R. Ward, Mrs. King, Robert Lepthoace, John Armitage, Edward Armitage, Mr. McKay.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—Felix Goom, lady and 2 servants, Jose Naras, Frederick Fowler and child, Antonio Ximeno and lady, 4 children and servant, Magnil Deiroc, Serapio Serpa, M. Sanford, Isabel Moreno and neice, N. Armenteras and 3 children, T. Pence and 2 servants, A. Pence and 2 servants, R. P. Nuireid, lady and 3 children, M. Shuck, Esteban Martin, Jose Rusquet, Jose E. Torris, F. de la Vega, H. A. Carrillo, P. Arnold de Thier, S. Bagally, Manuel Delgado, wife and son, H. M. Hicks, Mrs. Govin and servant, Amelia Tejada, Mr. Aspertias and 2 children, Ch. de Caro Ramon, G. de Roc, C. Rormy, Julio Trias Custra, Francisco Carraseo, John Jugraud, Conception C. de Orta, infant and 2 children, Manuel Cautelas, Jose Coll, Robert Dittler, Harold Asmus, J. T. Vichot, J. C. Reynolds, wife and 2 nephews.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—Mrs. Williams, Miss Williams, Miss Hill Gowdy, Miss Stella Gowdy, James Gurley, John R. Buckley, J. D. Griffith.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 22 | Sun sets..... 6 39 | Moon sets..10 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 03 | Gov. Island.10 52 | Hell Gate..12 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, April 14.

Arrived.

Steamship France, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool March 31, and Queenstown April 1, with mdse. and 1,137 passengers to National Steamship Co. From lon. 54 to 59, experienced heavy westerly gales. April 1, lat. 57 22, lon. 10 15, passed steamship Erin, hence for Liverpool. 7th, lat. 43 3, lon. 46 10, passed ship John Barbour, from Cardiff for New-York. 9th, lat. 42 16, lon. 53 53, passed a barkantine showing 2d distg. pennant, bound E. 12th, lat. 41 9, lon. 65 12, passed steamship India, hence for Glasgow.

Steamship Java, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool April 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and 252 passengers to E. Cunard. April 4, at 7 A. M., 127 miles W. of Fastnet, passed steamship Palmyra, hence for Liverpool. 11th, at 11:25 A. M., lat. 43 19, lon. 52 25, passed steamship City of Cork, hence for Liverpool. The J. brings £82,000 in specie.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana April 10, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Experienced strong head winds and sea the entire passage.

Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah April 10, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Koomar, (of London,) Griffin, Liverpool Nov. 13, and Bermuda March 30, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Put into Bermuda for repairs, having on the 12th December, in lat. 41, long. 63, in a hurricane from N. W. lost an entire suit of sails and sprung a leak. Since leaving Bermuda has had constant N. W. gales and calms.

Ship Casilda, Robinson, Cardiff Feb. 24, with railroad iron to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Is anchored in the lower bay.

Brig Eunice, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Barker, Messina 60 ds., with fruit to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 5. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly winds.

Brig Emma, (of Portland,) Sweet, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light N. E. winds. 8th inst., lat. 39, lon. 74 30, saw brig Garjolia, (Ital.,) steering W.S.W.

Brig Proteous, Drisko, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Geo. E. Prescott, Mills, Vinal Haven for Philadelphia.

Brig Orion, (Br.,) Edgett, Hillsboro, N. S. 15 ds., with plaster, for Newark.

Brig Chas. Heath, Pendleton, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Flor del Mar, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Atlantic, (Br.,) Davison, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Drake, St. George, N. B., 7 ds., with timber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Henry, Dobbin, Musquash, N. B., 6 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Tabithia & Hannah, Denning, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Williams, South Amboy, for New-Haven.

Schr. Charles A. Grainer, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. New Regulus, Allen, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Eliza Smith, Wilson, South Amboy, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Dr. Kane, Dodge, Portland 4 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Hale, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Dr. Brady, Brown, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Excelsior, Murphy, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Fashion, Carbery, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. C. L. Vandervoorst, Kelly, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Harriett, Crowley, St. George, N. B., 5 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Julia E. Gamage, Hix, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. S. H. Cady, (of Providence,) Small, Indianola 22 ds., with hides, cotton, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Sarah Bernice, Proctor, Musquash, N. B., 4 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Hope, (Br.,) Hill, Walton, N. S., via Bridgeport, 15 ds., with plaster to Peniston & Co.

Schr. Whitaker, Look, St. George, N. B., 5 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Southern Cross, (Br.,) George, Windsor, N. S., 5 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. E. Flower, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. W. W. Dickens, Rogers, George's Bank, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Rocket, Eaton, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Valhalla, Torrey, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Mary Augusta, Lord, New-Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia, Nash, Harrington 8 ds., with spiling to Snow and Richardson.

Schr. T. R. Jones, White, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Clara, Allen, Whiteing, Me., 6 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. D. Comstock, Scoffield, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Sarah Wooster, Leland, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Telegraph, Wentworth, Portland, with lumber to Bell & Bro.

Schr. Emma C. Verrill, Hall, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Bay State, Long, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Coral, Kent, Elizabethport, for Saco.

Schr. Maria Kent, Hall, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Hardscrable, Jones, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Eva, Sherman, South Amboy, for Norwich.

Schr. Nevada, Doughty, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 50, Wasson, Bridgeport.

SAILED—Steamships Samaria and Colorado, for Liverpool.

WIND—At sunset, N. E., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 14—Arr. bark M. A. McNeil, from Liverpool; brigs Seaside, from Liverpool; Margaret Ridley, from Barbados.

CHARLESTON, April 14—Arr. steamship Maryland, from Baltimore; schr. Watauga, from Philadelphia.

Sld. schrs. Hattie Coombs, for New-York; N. W. Magee, for Providence; Magellan, for Stockton, Me.; steamship Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 14—Arr. schrs. Henry Le Blanc, from Ponce for Baltimore; Sarah R. Thomas, from Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14—Arr. Schwan, from Batavia.

Miscellaneous.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 14.—The schr.-yacht A. White went ashore on Cape Henry beach last night. The pilot-boat Maryland went to her assistance. The crew were landed this afternoon.

Spoken, &c.

Ionic—bark, from Africa for Boston, March 28, lat. 25 53, lon. 67.

J. L. Pye—brig, from London for Philadelphia, Feb. 24, lat. 38 52, lon. 20 14.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, April 14.—The steamship Hibernian, from Portland, Me., arrived at this port to-day, on her way to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, April 14.—The Cunard steamship Hecla, Captain Gill, from New-York April 1, arrived at this port at 11 o'clock last night, en route for Liverpool.

GLASGOW, April 14.—The steamship St. Andrew, from Portland, Me., arrived here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 14.—The steamship Northern Light, Captain Timmerman, from New-York March 27, touched off Cowes to-day and left for Copenhagen.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
RICH AND ELEGANT
FURNITURE.
MEEKS,
NO. 686 BROADWAY,
Near 4th-st.
The entire stock of furniture, made for the regular trade of this well-known house, will be sold at auction, without reserve, by H. H. LEEDS & MINER, on
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
APRIL 14, 15 AND 16.
NO. 686 BROADWAY.
For further particulars see Auction Notices.

TIFFANY & CO.,
SILVERSMITHS,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Having their own factory, are prepared to manufacture
PRESENTATION, YACHTING,
RACING AND SPECIAL ARTICLES
IN SOLID SILVER,
FROM ORIGINAL AND FRESH DESIGNS.
TIFFANY & CO. are in daily receipt of new styles of household silver,
FORKS,
SPOONS,
FANCY ARTICLES,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
TEA SERVICES AND COMPLETE
DESSERT AND DINNER SETS.

TIFFANY & CO.
Have just received a few choice and very rare pieces of
JAPANESE BRONZE
and
PORCELAIN LACQUERED VASES
OF LARGE SIZE.
NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SILVER-WARE.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
are the only house in the retail trade manufacturing SILVERWARE upon their own premises, and invite the public to an inspection of their manufactory.

"BERRIAN"
HOUSE-FURNISHING
HARDWARE.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THE STOCK
BY RECENT IMPORTATIONS.
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
REFRIGERATORS,
KITCHEN UTENSILS, &C.
LEWIS & CONGER,
No. 601 Broadway.

SPRING CLOTHING,
AND FASHIONABLE
SPRING OVERCOATS,
FROM $10 TO $20.
CASSIMERES,
BUSINESS SUITS, $16,
AND
SCOTCH CHEVIOT
SUITS, $15.
PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
20 PER CENT. BELOW BROADWAY PRICES.
SATISFACTION GIVEN OR MONEY RETURNED.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
Successors to F. B. Baldwin,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY, near Canal-st.

NO MORE MEDICINE.
Seventy thousand cures of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Phthisis, Liver, Nervous, Bilious and Stomach disorders have been effected by DU BARRY'S delicious
REVALENTA
ARABICA FOOD,
which saves fifty times its cost in medicines.
Sold in tins of one pound, $1 25; two pounds, $2 25; twelve pounds, $10.
DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., N. Y., M. S. BROWN, No. 685 Broadway, and all grocers.

GAS FIXTURES.
ELEGANT STYLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
McLEWEE & PUTNAM,
NO. 561 BROADWAY.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Examine the stock of
FRENCH CHINA
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
CROCKERY, CUT AND PRESSED GLASSWARE,
offered at
POPULAR PRICES.
McLEWEE & PUTNAM,
No. 561 Broadway.

FRENCH HOTEL RANGES.
And RANGE FURNITURE manufactured by
BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO.,
Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., New-York.

VELOCIPEDES $55.
Central Park Self-Operating Swings.
CHILDREN'S FINE CARRIAGES,
LEWIS P. TIBBALS,
No. 478 BROADWAY, below Broome-st.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
is offering daily, cheap for cash, in quantities to suit everybody, teas, coffees, sugars, spices, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, mackerel, foreign fruits, flour, choicest brands in market. One price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 275, April 14, 1869.
68, 3, 47, 9, 7, 20, 40, 2, 13, 6, 29, 41, 66, 55.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 276, April 14, 1869.
14, 69, 10, 48, 53, 30, 66, 76, 38, 68, 63, 77,
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 299, April 14, 1869.
71, 21, 27, 69, 14, 55, 34, 24, 37, 19, 2, 31, 29,
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 300, April 14, 1869.
27, 72, 40, 16, 48, 23, 31, 43, 21, 65, 35, 25, 34.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.